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# DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

ESTABLISHED IN SEPTEMBER 1914 AS "WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS"

D. O. HAYNES &amp; Co. Publishers No. 3 PARK PLACE NEW YORK U. S. A.

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VOL. V

NEW YORK, MARCH 12, 1919

No. 27

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## "How About the Price?"

At the present time buying is at a standstill. Campaigns to stimulate buying are being contemplated by various industries through the Department of Commerce. Secretary Redfield is even now urging consumers to buy so that American business may again pick itself out of the rut in which it seems to be mired at present.

It is all well and good to urge consumers to buy it—how about the price? Producers want to dispose of their goods but they are finding it an extremely difficult problem with the present prices to induce buying except on a hand to mouth basis. It is the most natural thing in the world for consumers unless they are in absolute need of raw material, to hold off buying when they expect prices to fall. All the urging on the face of the globe will not get them into the market under these conditions when they do not have to go.

From present indications it is evident that consumers firmly believe that prices and values are not identical—that prices are too high. Although it is conceded that the best way to distribute a loss due to a declining market is through the jobber and retailer—making the ultimate consumer bear the burden, each his little share—rather than throw the whole load on the manufacturer—at the present time temporary price concessions by producers might give the necessary impetus to start the ball rolling.

## Labor and Reconstruction

Hundreds of thousands of soldiers are returning to the United States and seeking employment, at the same time that activities in war industries have ceased and many thousands of workers have lost their positions. The problem is to stimulate production in peace industries, sufficiently to cause a demand for all these workers. It is apparent to business men that buyers are waiting for lower prices, waiting for the Government to dispose of its surplus stocks, and for manufacturers to unload the products which they produced with raw materials bought at war prices. Until all these products have passed into consumption there is bound to be unemployment. The manufacturer will not increase his production under present conditions, and sees no reason to increase his labor expense.

Until shipping conditions improve there is no opportunity to expand foreign business, and until the factories start up on new orders the wage earners will not have funds with which to make liberal purchases. If goods are offered at heavy

reductions someone is going to lose money. Will it be the manufacturer, the jobber, or the retailer? In Washington a plan for fixing minimum prices has been launched in the hope that it will stimulate buying, aid the country to digest surplus stocks, and thereby encourage manufacturers to enlarge their operations, employ more workers, and put money in circulation which is now locked up pending the slow readjustment of industries and trade still in progress.

Yet there are many favorable signs and logical arguments that prosperity is just ahead of us. So many workers went to war that stocks are low. Europe is in want of everything from cotton to copper and even the neutral countries are short of manufactured goods. When the tide turns the demand will be enormous. With ships to carry the products of this country abroad, there will be no trouble to find a market. Men will soon be wanted in the fields to raise the crops, the miners will be working on full time again, factories will be running to capacity on peace orders, and this country is in the best position economically to meet the requirements. The extension of railroad and electric lines, expansion of building operations, and good crops will soon bring about normal conditions. The Federal Reserve Board reports that business is improving, and the United States Employment Service announces that unemployment is decreasing. It is believed that there has been over anxiety on this question, owing to the temporary congestion at New York and other points due to demobilization and the reluctance of men to return to their former positions.

### Rulings on Acceptances

The Federal Reserve Board has ruled that a member bank may accept either in a domestic or foreign transaction for one person in an amount in excess of ten per cent of its paid-up and unimpaired capital stock and surplus provided the acceptance remains secured throughout the life of the draft. The bank cannot accept in domestic transactions without being secured at the time of acceptance, but may release the security after acceptance upon the execution of a trust receipt or an agreement by the customer that so much of the proceeds of the sale of the goods covered by the security as may be necessary to pay the draft will be deposited with the accepting bank when available and will not be used for other purposes.

The ruling was requested owing to the provision of Section 13 of the Federal Reserve Act which prohibits a member bank from accepting to an amount in excess of ten per cent of its paid-up and unimpaired capital stock and surplus, unless the bank is secured by attached documents or by some other actual security growing out of the same transaction as the acceptance. The case cited is that of a bank with capital and surplus of \$2,000,000, which desired to accept drafts drawn by third parties aggregating more than \$200,000, under the guarantee of one of its customers.

### German Interests in America

The report of A. Mitchell Palmer, alien property custodian, recently submitted to the Senate, shows that 32,296 trusts had been formed to administer enemy property. There were 35,400 reports on enemy property received. The aggregate value of the property was \$502,945,724. About 9,000 cases are still unsettled. These properties were employed to furnish supplies to the United States Government.

More than \$1,100,000 worth of medicinals and dyes were furnished by one company. Another supplied \$2,107,155 worth of surgical instruments. The period covered is sixteen months. Another section of the report, which deals with alien concerns manufacturing chemicals and dyestuffs, is to be published soon. The Custodian says that Germany bitterly protested through official channels that the plans of the Alien Property Custodian were designed "to destroy Germany's economic existence upon this continent."

It was believed at one time that Germany was planning America's economic destruction. She attempted to undermine our industries by underselling our manufacturers, establishing rival enterprises here which were owned in Germany, and spreading false propaganda about American products. The time came when it was necessary to call a halt, and the war gave the opportunity.

### Rights of Employers

The Court of Appeals at Albany has sustained an injunction granted by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, restraining a former salesman of a Brooklyn firm from soliciting the trade of the firm's customers, now that he has left the firm's employ and started in business for himself. The decision has created intense interest among manufacturers and dealers. It means that a salesman may not solicit business in any manner or form from the clientele whom he acquired for his employers, when he starts in the identical business for himself or goes to another house to which he may have transferred his services. By the sweeping terms of the decision the extension of this opinion is warranted to every variety of employment—salesmen, professional men, managers, or technical experts, whether the employer has a contract to this effect or not.

It is apparent that judges are not agreed on this point of law, for a Supreme Court Justice to whom application was made for an injunction in a similar case, immediately after the Court of Appeals decision was rendered, refused to grant any relief, saying: "If the principle contended for be rigidly and uniformly applied, the preposterous legal result would follow that an apprentice hand, having mastered his business or profession, may only use his energies to the full in some other occupation, or in some other place. If the plea of the plaintiff were granted employment would be a species of hopeless servitude."

## Passing of the Phenol Industry

## Production in 1918 Sufficient for Peace-Time Needs for Twenty Years

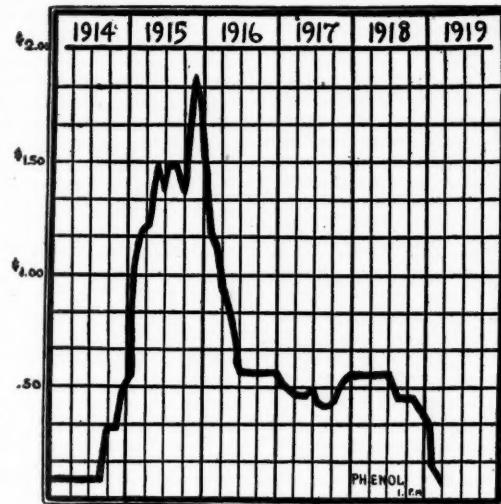
"It is our opinion that the phenol industry has no future whatever in this country. The synthetic phenol plants are all shut down and it is our opinion that they will never start up again unless for another war. It may be possible that natural phenol will continue to be made here in quantities of perhaps 1,000,000 pounds per annum, but unless something is arranged to stabilize the market even that may not be possible."

This is the statement of an executive of perhaps the largest coal-tar products manufacturing corporation in the United States. He says further:

"The factor, however, which has killed the industry in this country is the, primarily of Government quantity is not so great rate of the country, yet the consumption of 8,000,000 tons of 200,000,000 pounds absolute barrier to further

"England was the great exporter of phenol, which was natural phenol, and which will be the controlling factor again in the world, in our opinion. No doubt the market will stabilize itself at a point where synthetic phenol cannot be manufactured in competition with natural phenol. Including the duty which is now effective on phenol imported into this country, it looks as though the price, which will ultimately be effective when Government stocks are consumed, should be in the neighborhood of 10c to 12c per pound."

In 1914 there was no phenol produced in the United States. Shortly before this time about 100,000 pounds per year of phenol from coal-tar oil was being produced in this country, but because of the extremely low price at which the imported material was selling, 7c a pound, it was found to be impracticable to continue the production. By 1914 this had been given up and, with the outbreak of the war and the sudden development of a tremendous demand for phenol to use in the manufacture of picric acid and picrates, there were



### Price Chart for Phenol from 1914 to 1919

per annum were being turned out. This had grown to 78,000,000 pounds on July 1, 1917.

With the entrance of the United States into the war and the financing of many phenol plants by the Government late in 1917 and through 1918, the really big increase in American production began to show. Previous to this everything had been done in privately owned plants but, although they pushed their outputs to the limit, the entrance of the Government on a large scale was the real factor in driving the annual rate of production to two hundred million pounds. At the time the armistice was signed, it is estimated that the yearly phenol production was worth about \$75,000,000 based on the prices ruling then.

It was during 1915 that the manufacturers of phenol were attempting to adjust themselves to the situation. Demand grew tremendously and greatly outstripped production. Makers were far from ready to turn out their product in quantity. The only natural price movement during such a situation was upward and the figures shot skyward rapidly. Before the war phenol was 7c to 8c a pound. Shortly after the beginning of war in Europe the price jumped to 35c. By February, 1915, it was \$1.00 and May of the same year saw \$1.50 a pound. The peak was reached in November at \$1.90, closing the year at \$1.75.

By the middle of 1916 prices reflected the better organized condition of the industry, its growth and ability to turn out increased quantities of material. The fig-

### Phenol Prices Since 1914

ures declined rapidly and by July, 1916, 55c a pound was current. From this time on the production was within range of the demand and the open market price stood between 40c and 54c right through until after the signing of the armistice. Following the entry of the United States into the war, the Government made contracts at 35c@40c a pound.

With the coming of peace, production stopped and with the enormous stocks on hand here, is not liable to begin again. It is merely a question of absorbing the enormous reserves on hand before conditions are expected to return to normal and American consumers again look to foreign manufacturers to supply them. Enough phenol was made in the United States in 1918 to take care of the country's peace time needs for over twenty years, based on an annual import of 8,000,000 pounds before the war.

From the middle of November until the present time, the market price of phenol here has declined steadily from about 44c a pound until now it is reported that less than 10c can be done on the open market. Some sales down as low as 8½c a pound are said to have been made in efforts to get rid of this surplus material irrespective of losses. Production is dead and the sooner that the large stocks are cleared out and used up, the sooner will the American market hasten its return to normal, peace time conditions.

Speaking of the future of phenol, the president of a well known manufacturing concern says: "It is further estimated that about 1,000,000 lbs. will be produced annually in this country from tar. The government holds, at the present time, from thirty to forty million pounds of phenol, which therefore will be sufficient for this country's requirements for the next eight years, and under these conditions, it is absolutely impossible for phenol manufacturers who are producing the product synthetically, to keep on manufacturing, and I believe this condition is fully recognized by all phenol manufacturers and therefore no one is worrying as to what German industry may or may not be in a position to do."

"However, in order to protect the chemical industry and put it on an equal basis and in a position to compete with Europe, it is necessary that the Government dispose of its stock of phenol at a reasonable price, which should be between 6c and 8c per pound for large quantities. It is evident that the 1,000,000 pounds of natural product will continue to be produced and under the existing tariff, if the government should sell its stock at, let us say, from 6c to 8c, it is doubtful if any considerable amounts of phenol would be imported into this country for the next seven or eight years."

*"War Speculation in Saccharine" will appear in next week's issue of DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS, March 19th. Prices before, during and after the war will be discussed, with the story of American production and control of the market by speculative interests.*

Maximilian Toch told the American Chemical Society, last week, that there were a number of hidden fortifications along the coast near New York in the gardens of private residences. Mortars capable of hurling shells 12 miles were concealed by trees and shrubbery.

Cinchona bark, quinine and its salts are included in the export conservation list announced by the War Trade Board.

## Plan to Stabilize Prices

The Council of National Defense is authorized to announce the creation, by William C. Redfield, of "The Industrial Board of the Department of Commerce." This board will be charged, under the approval already given by the President to the Secretary of Commerce, with the stabilization of prices for basic materials in such a fashion as to create a firm foundation on which the consumer can base his future purchases and the producer can form necessary production cost estimates. Its program will be supported by the Council of National Defense.

The full personnel of this board, to consist of six carefully chosen men, will be announced as soon as acceptances have been obtained. Already it is assured that the Chairman will be George N. Peek, of Moline, Illinois, formerly vice-chairman of the War Industries Board. Hugh Frayne, the labor representative on the board, was also on the War Industries Board as the representative of labor, while the official representative of the Government in the new organization will be Thomas C. Powell, Director of Capital Expenditures of the Railroad Administration.

Through proper investigation and stabilization it is expected that the foundation can be laid for the resumption of American business and for the furnishing of employment to returning soldiers and sailors—this through government purchases, the publication of fair price lists, and cooperation of the producer.

To obtain this cooperation of the producer, it is planned that the board shall call the various leaders of industry into consultation. The first of these conferences will be with representatives of industries producing basic materials, such as iron, steel, lumber, textiles, cement, copper, brick, and other construction materials.

It will be the endeavor of the board to interchange views with these representatives of industry in the fullest and freest manner possible. If these conferences result in a general agreement among the important basic industries upon proper prices and bases for prices at which sales will be made, and this agreement is approved by the board, it is believed that the announcement of this fact will induce the nation to feel justified in properly beginning a buying programme.

Such a procedure should, in substance, establish immediately a normal basis upon which to resume activities, and in this way the law of supply and demand be enabled to come into play, for, to quote Secretary Redfield, "It cannot be too strongly emphasized that the proposal that the Government shall cooperate in the determining of fair prices on basic commodities and in stabilizing these prices through government purchases is in no sense a price fixing programme. No one will be under any sort of compulsion to adhere to the price schedules arrived at. If a producer can find a market for his wares at a higher price no one can prevent his being free to avail himself of it. If a consumer is able to buy below these prices, it will be his privilege to do it."

The United States Circuit Court at Philadelphia has handed down a decision in a suit brought by the Union Sulphur Company, of Louisiana, against the Freeport-Texas Company, holding that the Frasch patents for processes for mining sulphur give no control of certain mining methods. The case was appealed from the United States District Court of Delaware. The Circuit Court at Philadelphia says that the finding of the lower court would have the effect of retarding the development of sulphur mining, save by those controlling the Frasch patents.

**Trade Notes and Personals**

Plans for the acquisition by the Chemical Foundation, Inc., of German dye patents which have been seized in this country by the Alien Property Custodian have practically been completed.

The report of the Alien Property Custodian on the status of the various German-owned industries that have been seized contains an interesting chapter on the chemical and dye situation in this country. A history of the negotiations in connection with the transfer of patents is given.

P. C. Painter, a chemist employed at Sulphide Mines, Ont., whose home was at Pulaski, Va., was found dead with a bullet through his head in a garage at Tweed, on February 20th. He had just previously driven in. A revolver was found beside the body indicating that he had committed suicide.

The failures among manufacturers of chemicals and drugs in February numbered four, with liabilities of \$133,613. Among retail dealers there were 20 failures with liabilities of \$74,500. In 1918, there were 32 failures among retailers in February, and in 1917 there were 35 failures in the same month.

Commercial Attaché Ferrin has cabled from Melbourne, under date of February 28, that a government proclamation published February 27, prohibits the importation of all dyes except those of British origin unless the written consent of the Australian minister of state for trade and customs has first been obtained.

Dyestuffs manufacturers of Switzerland are now making nearly all the intermediates, for the supply of which they have heretofore been dependent on the United States and other countries. The Swiss industry was forced to branch out independently because of the obstacles that were for some time put in the way of exports to neutral countries.

Operations are expected to begin within two weeks at the plant of the Rhodia Chemical Company, which is affiliated with the Société Chimique des Usines du Rhône, and which will manufacture pharmaceuticals and perfume bases. The French organization, capitalized at 100,000,000 francs, operates two plants in the Rhône district and one in Switzerland and employs 8,000 workers.

Manufacturers and dealers in drugs and chemicals are sending bids to the various government departments which are preparing to dispose of the stocks accumulated during the war. The bids have been made in answer to requests of these departments, and it is expected that they will be opened within a week or ten days. Large quantities of mixed acids, sulphuric acid, caustic soda and other chemicals will come into the market.

The ownership of \$56,000,000 of du Pont Powder Company stock, purchased from T. Coleman du Pont, remains with Pierre S. du Pont, president of the company, and directors associated with him, according to a decision handed down by Judge Buffington in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals at Philadelphia. The suit was brought on the ground that Pierre S. du Pont and certain directors formed the du Pont Securities Company to purchase the stock for their own benefit instead of acquiring it for the company.

**ALBANY BILLS ANNOY DRUGGISTS****Legislative Committee of Drug Trade Section Offers Amendments to Protect Manufacturers, Dealers and Retailers—Ruling on Wine Opposed**

The Drug Trade Section of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation is making a vigorous fight against the ruling of the Excise Department at Albany that pharmaceutical manufacturers and druggists cannot receive or have in their possession wine for any purpose in territory which has been voted "dry" under the local option law. The Legislative Committee of the Drug Trade Section has prepared numerous amendments to pending excise bills to prevent unreasonable restrictions. The committee has also undertaken to solve the puzzling questions raised by the enforcement of the state narcotic law in conjunction with the Harrison act.

At a meeting on Wednesday, March 5, Dr. H. C. Lovis made a full report of a conference held by the Legislative Committee with former Senator George H. Whitney and Commissioner Frank Richardson, chief of the State Narcotic Department, and then took up the bills now before the New York State Legislature affecting druggists' interests.

Dr. Lovis offered a resolution declaring the Drug Trade Section is strongly opposed to the bill providing for the merger of the Department of Narcotic Control with the Department of Health. The resolution reads:

"Resolved, That the Drug Trade Section of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, having absolute confidence in the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of the Department of Narcotic Control, and believing that the practicability of such a department should, if possible, be demonstrated, is opposed to pending legislation looking to the transfer of said Department of Narcotic Control to the Department of Health."

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Dr. Lovis said a bill had been reported by N. J. Miller, chairman of the Assembly Excise Committee, to overcome the ruling of the State Excise Department by which pharmaceutical manufacturers were prohibited from receiving or having in their possession wine for any purpose in territory which had been voted "dry" under the local option law. An amendment was adopted a year ago allowing druggists to receive and store alcohol for medicinal purposes, but the Excise Department ruled that alcohol did not include wine.

The Legislative Committee was instructed to oppose the bill introduced by Senator Darling and Assemblyman E. A. Smith which provides that the words "or alcohol in excess of one-half of one per cent" shall be inserted in the narcotic law concerning preparations, remedies and patent medicines containing cocaine, opium or its derivatives.

The Committee announced that it had presented to Senator Thompson and Assemblyman MacNab the following amendment to bills introduced by them concerning the enforcement of the prohibition law:

"Strike out in Section 6 the words 'manufacture, sale, keeping or storing for sale of medicinal preparations manufactured in accordance with the formulas prescribed by the Pharmacopoeia or National Formulary,' so that when amended the section shall read: 'Nothing in this act shall prevent the manufacture, sale, keeping or storing for sale by druggists duly authorized by law of any medicinal preparations manufactured in conformity with the laws of the state, unless such medicinals are potable or capable of being used as a beverage.'"

The Legislative Committee also submitted an amendment to a bill introduced by Assemblyman Welsh, and defining intoxicating liquors to be "distilled or rectified spirits, wines, fermented and malt liquors, or any combination therewith, which contain alcohol in excess of ten per centum," by adding at the end of the section the following:

"Provided, nothing in this act shall apply to any pharmaceutical or medicinal preparation which shall be sufficiently medicated to prevent its use as a beverage, nor to culinary or toilet preparations which are not potable or capable of being used as a beverage."

The question was raised whether everyone handling drug products requiring revenue stamps must affix a stamp, as the package is broken up into smaller sizes. The opinion prevailed that the Treasury Department would deal only with the importer, manufacturer, producer, or compounder, and would not follow the goods from hand to hand until sold to the ultimate consumer, requiring that the stamp be renewed as the package is reduced.

A meeting of the Committee on Legislation has been called to consider the proposed rulings of the Department of Narcotic Control, regulating the records required of dealers who buy outside the state for customers in business in New York.

On May 1 the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, and the Drug Trade Section, will move to new quarters, the owners of the building at 203 Broadway having decided to tear it down. No location has been found up to the present time.

#### BUSINESS IMPROVING

Improvement in business, while still very gradual and checkered, clearly exists. That the gain is chiefly one of strengthened confidence and more cheerful sentiment is plainly manifest, says "Dun's Review," but these are elements without which economic recuperation would not be possible, and the better feeling may before long find reflection in a more noticeable recovery of actual trading.

The recent progressive increase in number of new enterprises and the contemplated extensions of producing facilities are significant of the disposition in some quarters to anticipate commercial revival, and it is a reassuring feature that four months of far-reaching readjustments have not brought the serious shock of which some people were at first apprehensive.

That buyers, as a whole, adhere rigidly to their policy of covering immediate or nearby needs, only, believing that prices will later be lower, explains why many mills and factories are now running under much curtailed capacity, with a consequent reduction of employment and a diminution of purchasing power that is not without adverse effect on retail merchandising.

Bank clearings this week at the principal cities in the United States amount to \$6,216,577,507, an increase of 7.9 per cent over last year and 19.5 per cent over two years ago. The gains at New York are 11.3 and 20.6 per cent, respectively, over both previous years, while at outside cities the increase is 2.6 per cent over 1918 and 17.5 per cent over 1917.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company obtained a judgment by default for \$6,266, in the Supreme Court last week, on a promissory note.

The American Electrochemical Society will hold its annual meeting at the Chemists' Club, New York, April 3, 4, and 5. A number of papers will be read on Chemical Warfare Service describing processes which contributed to the success of the United States in war.

#### HOW ZINC OXIDE IS MADE

American Process Described by F. C. Ryan of New Jersey Zinc Company—Discovery of Zinc Ore at Franklin—History of the Metal

The smoker and stereopticon lecture given by the New Jersey Zinc Company at the new offices, 160 Front Street, on Friday evening, March 7, was attended by members of the trade and representatives of the leading technical and business publications. F. C. Ryan, sales engineer for the company, delivered a stereopticon lecture on the manufacture of zinc oxide. He said in part:

"Zinc as a distinct metal was unknown in early times, in fact, as late as the sixteenth century it was not known in Europe, but there are strong reasons for believing that the Chinese were acquainted with it as a metal at least several centuries earlier. A tradition says that an Englishman visited China to learn the art of making zinc. He attained his object, returned with the secret and soon afterwards a zinc plant was erected at Bristol, England, for the production of spelter. This plant was erected in the year 1743."

In regard to the manufacture of zinc oxide in America, Mr. Ryan said:

"The manufacture of zinc oxide in America is connected with some of the early endeavors of the New Jersey Zinc Company to solve the problem of using successfully the complex refractory and then little-known ores from the famous Franklin mine. The mines at Franklin were discovered in the latter part of the eighteenth century, by a party of Swedish miners who were travelling overland from Baltimore to New York. The earliest record we have of this deposit of ore, however, is 1824 when some of the minerals occurring there were described by Messrs. Van Uxen and Keating. The first mining that was done at Franklin was at the time when the United States Government made its standard weights and measures. It is said that the Government imported workmen from Belgium, built a spelter furnace at Washington, and made the zinc that was needed for the brass of these standard units of weight and measure from ores from Franklin, with some scattered boulders of zinc ore found in Sparta Valley and from ore from Perkomen, Pa. The old pit from which this ore was taken was known as the "Weights and Measures Opening" and was in existence until about 1900, when the mining operations caused its disappearance. Real mining operations did not begin at Franklin, however, until about 1850."

Referring to "XX" oxide Mr. Ryan said: "The process by which the "XX" oxide is made is the American process which has been in operation since about 1855. Essentially, the process is to spread a mixture of coal and ore on a body of burning coal on a perforated grate, and blow an excess of air through the grate. The zinc is reduced from the ore by contact with the hot coal. It volatilizes and is burned to zinc oxide by the excess of air in the upper part of the furnace and in the flues. The oxide with all the products of combustion from the furnace, plus the excess air, is carried to the bag rooms through the system acting as the moving agent. In the bag room the gases and air escape through the meshes of the bags, but the oxide becomes entangled and is screened out and stays inside of the bags. In its main features, the process is the same today as at the time of its invention, but the details have been so modified that it would hardly be recognized by its inventors."

# New Records of Imports and Exports

## *The Government Working Out a System of Statistics Including Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs*

In working out a system of detailed statistics of imports and exports, a committee composed of representatives from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, the Treasury, the Census of Manufacturers, the Shipping Board, the Tariff Commission, and the War Trade Board, has prepared a provisional classification which is submitted to chemical manufacturers, chemists, importers and exporters, for

criticism and suggestions. Any better means of grouping chemical commodities, or additional items wanted by business men, will be considered by the committee. Communications should be addressed to G. B. Roorbach, U. S. Shipping Board, Washington, D. C. The following list is reprinted from "The Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry," and covers "Chemicals and Chemical Products" only:

### 40 Varnish gums, resins, copals, and lac

- 4100 Damar
- 4101 Kauri
- 4102 East India gum
- 4105 Lac
- 41050 Stick lac
- 41051 Seed or grain lac
- 41052 Button lac
- 41053 Shell lac
- 41054 Crude lac
- 41059 All other lacs

### 410 Other

- 41090 Pontianack
- 41091 Congo gum
- 41092 Sandarac
- 41093 Manila
- 41099 All other copals and varnish gums

### 41 Naval stores

- 4110 Turpentine, spirits of
- 4111 Turpentine, crude
- 4112 Tar and pitch of wood
- 4113 Rosin, crude
- 4119 Other
- 41191 Burgundy pitch
- 41192 Turpentine, Venice
- 41193 Candle pitch or tar
- 41194 Marine glue pitch

### 42 Balsams

- 4120 Copaba
- 41200 Crude
- 41201 Advanced in value
- 4121 Canada
- 41210 Crude
- 41211 Advanced in value
- 4122 Spruce gum
- 41220 Crude
- 41221 Advanced in value
- 4129 Other
- 41290 Peru, crude
- 41291 Peru, advanced in value
- 41292 Tolu, crude
- 41293 Tolu, advanced in value
- 41294 Storax, crude
- 41295 Storax, advanced in value
- 41299 Other

### 43 Camphor

- 4130 Crude, natural
- 4131 Refined, natural
- 4132 Synthetic camphor

### 44 Other gums, n. e. s.

- 4140 Acacia (Arabic or senegal)

### 4141 Aloes

### 4142 Agar-agar

### 4143 Amber

### 41430 Amber, crude

- 41431 Amber chips, valued at not more than 50 cents per lb.

### 4144 Karaya

### 4145 Tragacanth

### 4148 All other gums and resins

- 41480 Asafoetida
- 41481 Benzoin
- 41482 Dragon's blood
- 41483 Gamboge
- 41484 Jalap
- 41485 Lupulin
- 41486 Mastic
- 41487 Myrrh
- 41488 Salep
- 41489 Tragafol

### 42 DRUGS, CRUDE AND ESSENTIAL OILS

#### 420-421 Drugs (herbs, leaves, roots, etc., crude or partly advanced)

- 4200 Cascara sagrada bark
- 4201 Cinchona bark
- 4202 Ginseng
- 4203 Goldenseal root
- 4204 Insect flowers (insecticide flowers or pyrethrum)
- 4205 Licorice root
- 4206 Nuc vomica
- 4207 Opium
- 42070 Crude, over 9 per cent morphine

### 42071 Dried, powdered or otherwise advanced, over 9 per cent morphine

### 42072 Crude, less than 9 per cent morphine (for aqueous solutions of opium, see Pharmaceuticals, 8699)

### 4210 All other crude drugs of vegetable origin

### 42100 Aconite

### 42102 Althea

### 42104 Areca nut

### 42106 Arnica

### 42108 Belladonna

### 42110 Buchu

### 42112 Cannabis

### 42114 Chamomile

### 42116 Coca

### 42118 Colchicum

### 42120 Colocynth

### 42122 Conium

### 42124 Cubeb

### 42126 Dandelion

### 42128 Digitalis

### 42130 Ergot

### 42132 Gentian

### 42134 Hellebore

### 42136 Henbane

### 42138 Ipécam

### 42140 Jaborandi

### 42146 Lavender

### 42148 Manna

### 42150 Orris

### 42152 Rhubarb

### 42154 Rose

### 42156 Sarsaparilla

### 42158 Scammony

### 42160 Senna

### 42162 Soap bark

### 42164 Stramonium

### 42166 Valerian

### 42168 Wormseed, Levant

### 42180 All other drugs of vegetable origin, crude, n. s. p. f.

### 42190 All other drugs of vegetable origin, advanced, n. s. f. p.

(For medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations see Chemicals, 86)

### 426 Essential oils and essences

### 4260 Lemon (not containing alcohol)

### 4261 Peppermint (not containing alcohol)

### 4265 Others, not containing alcohol

### 42650 Birch tar

### 42651 Cajuput

### 42652 Bitter almond

### 42653 Anise

### 42654 Bergamot

### 42655 Chamomile

### 42656 Camphor

### 42657 Caraway

### 42658 Cassia and cinnamon

### 42659 Cedrat

### 42660 Citronella

### 42661 Lemon grass

### 42662 Fennel

### 42663 Jasmine

### 42664 Juniper

### 42665 Lavender

### 42666 Limes

### 42667 Mace

### 42668 Orange flower or neroli

### 42669 Orange

### 42670 Origanum

### 42671 Rosemary

### 42672 Roses, attar of

### 42673 Thyme

### 42674 Valerian

### 42690 All other, not containing alcohol

### 42695 Essential oil and essences, containing alcohol

### 42690 20 per cent or less alcohol

### 42691 More than 20 per cent and not

### 42692 more than 50 per cent

### 42693 More than 50 per cent alcohol

### 43 DYES AND TANNING MATERIALS OF NATURAL ORIGIN

#### 430 Dye materials, crude

##### 4301 Annatto

##### 4302 Fustic or Cuba wood

##### 4302 Logwood

##### 4303 Osage orange

##### 4304 Quercitron bark

##### 4308 Others

##### 43090 Brazil wood

##### 43091 Camwood

##### 43092 Cubeb

##### 43093 Cochineal

##### 43094 Lac dye

##### 43095 Litmus

##### 43096 Orchil

##### 43097 Madder

##### 43098 Saffron

##### 43099 Turmeric

##### 43099 Others

#### 431 Dye extracts, and decoctions for dyeing, not medicinal

##### 4310 Logwood extract

##### 4318 Other extracts

##### 43180 Persian berries

##### 43181 Cutch (used exclusively for dyeing)

##### 43188 All extracts containing alcohol

##### 43189 Others (not containing alcohol)

#### 432 Tanning materials, crude

##### 4321 Divi-divi

##### 4321 Mangrove bark

##### 4322 Myrabolans fruit

##### 4323 Nuts and nutgalls

##### 4324 Quebracho

##### 4325 Sumac

##### 4329 Others

##### 43290 Bate

##### 43291 Gambier

##### 43292 Valonia

#### 433 Tanning extracts (not containing alcohol)

##### 4330 Gambier

##### 4331 Quebracho

##### 4332 Gambier

##### 4339 Others

##### 43390 Mangrove bark

##### 43391 Myrabolans

#### 55 CHEMICAL AND FERTILIZER RAW MATERIALS

#### 550 Sulfides and sulfur

##### 5500 Pyrites, sulfur ore, or sulfuret of iron, crude, containing in excess of 25 per cent sulfur

##### 5501 Sulfur or brimstone

##### 55010 Precipitated sulfur

##### 55011 Flowers of sulfur or sublimed

##### 55019 All other forms

(See Chemicals for other sulfur compounds)

#### 551 Nitrate and potash-bearing materials

##### 5510 Crude nitrate of sodium, including Chile nitrate

##### 5511 Potash fertilizer materials

##### 55110 Kainite

##### 55111 Manure salts

##### 55112 Hard salts

##### 55113 Potash-bearing dusts used as such for fertilizers

##### 55119 All other nitrate of potash materials

##### 55190 Other potash-bearing substances such as alunite, leucite, etc.

(For other potash and nitrate chemicals see Chemicals, 80)

##### 55191 Other crude nitrate-bearing materials

(For guano, see Fertilizers, 870)

(For crude nitrate of potassium (saltpepper) see Chemicals, Inorganic)

#### 553 Phosphate-bearing materials

##### 5530 Phosphate rock, high-grade, ground or unground

##### 5531 Phosphate rock, land pebble, ground or unground

5532 Phosphate rock, all other, ground or unground

5534 All other phosphate-bearing materials

55340 Apatite, crude

55341 Apatite, ground

55342 Wavellite

**554 Salt, borax, and all other**

5540 Common salt

(For borax, boric acid, all other compounds, see Chemicals, 80)

(For ferroboron, see 62)

5549 All others

55490 Strontium ores

55491 Witherite, crude or ground (natural barium carbonate)

55492 Lithium ores, crude or ground

**8—CHEMICALS AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS**

80 and 81 Chemicals, Inorganic (except minerals and pigments)

**800 Acids**

8000 Sulfuric acid (oil of vitriol)

80000 Sulfuric

80001 Fuming sulfuric (oleum)

8001 Arsenic and arsenious acid (white arsenic)

8002 Boric or boracic acid

8003 Phosphoric acid

8008 Other inorganic acids

80080 Nitric acid

80081 Hydrochloric acid (muriatic)

80082 Mixed acid

80083 Fluoric or hydrofluoric

80084 Chromic

80085 Prussic

80086 Silicic

80089 All other inorganic acids

**801 Ammonia and compounds**

8010 Ammoniacal liquor

8011 Nitrate of ammonia

8012 Muriate of ammonia (sal ammoniac)

8015 Other ammonia compounds

80150 Phosphate of ammonia

80151 Bromide of ammonia

80152 Fluoride of ammonia

80153 Persulfate of ammonia

80154 Perchlorate of ammonia

80155 Bifluoride of ammonia

80156 Liquid anhydrous ammonia

**802 Cyanogen compounds**

8026 Cyanide of soda

8027 Prussiate of soda (yellow)

8028 Persulfate of potash (yellow)

8029 Other cyanogen compounds

80290 Potassium cyanide

80291 Potassium thiocyanate

80292 Ammonium thiocyanate

80293 Potassium ferricyanide (red prusiate)

80294 Calcium ferricyanide

80295 Barium sulfocyanide

80296 Lead sulfocyanide

(For ferro-ferricyanide blues, see Pigments, 84)

**803 and 804 Soaps and sodium compounds**

8030 Soda ash

8031 Caustic soda

8032 Silicate of soda

8033 Sulfide of soda

8034 Borate of soda (borax)

80340 Crude

80341 Refined

8035 Nitrate of soda

8036 Phosphate of soda

8045 Other sodium compounds

80450 Sal soda (washing soda)

80452 Sodium sulfate, crystallized (Glauber's salt)

80453 Sodium sulfate, anhydrous

80454 Sulfate of soda

80455 Thiosulfate of soda ("hypo" or hyposulfite)

80456 Hydrosulfite of soda

80457 Bisulfite of soda

80458 Crystal carbonate

80459 Perborate of soda

80460 Fluoride of soda

80461 Sesquicarbonate of soda

80462 Perchlorate of soda

80463 Silicofluoride of soda

80464 Bisulfate of soda

80465 Sodium aluminum silicate

(For sodium nitrate, see Minerals, 55)

**805 Potash and potassium compounds**

8050 Caustic potash (hydrate of)

8051 Nitrate of potash

80510 Nitrate of potash, crude or salt-peter

80511 Nitrate of potash, refined

8052 Potash, crude or "black salts"

8053 Carbonate of potash, crude

8054 Carbonate of potash, refined

8055 Chloride of potash, refined

8058 Other potassium compounds

80580 Chlorate of potash

80581 Bicarbonate

80582 Silicate

80583 Sulfite

80584 Bisulfite

80585 Perchlorate

80586 Iodide

80587 Nitrite

80588 Persulfate

(For muriate of potash, crude; sulfate of potash, crude, see Fertilizers, 87; for kainite, manure salts and hard salts, see Minerals, 55)

8060 Iodine

80600 Iodine, crude

80601 Iodine, resublimed

8067 Others

80670 Carbonic acid (carbon dioxide)

80671 Nitrous oxide (laughing gas)

80672 Oxygen

80673 Sulfur dioxide

80674 Phosgene (carbonyl chloride)

80675 Bromine

80676 Chlorine

**807 and 808 Compounds of calcium, barium, strontium, and magnesium**

8070 Chloride of lime (bleaching powder)

8071 Calcium carbide

8075 Other calcium chemicals

80750 Calcium oxide (other than quicklime)

80751 Calcium hydroxide (other than hydrated lime)

(For quicklime and hydrated lime, see 51)

80752 Calcium carbonate (precipitated)

80753 Calcium chloride, crude

80754 Calcium chloride, purified

80755 Calcium sulfate (pure, precipitated)

80756 Calcium sulfide

80757 Calcium phosphate (tribasic)

80759 Calcium hypophosphate

80760 Calcium hypophosphate

8077 Barium chloride

8078 Barium carbonate (precipitated)

(Witherite, mineral carbonate of barium, see 55)

8079 Barium dioxide (peroxide or binoxide)

8080 All other barium chemicals

80802 Barium nitrate, crystals

8082 Barium hydroxide

80822 Barium chloride

80823 Barium sulfide, crude lumps

80824 Barium sulfide, pure

(For barytes, or barium sulfate, see Pigments, 84)

8083 Strontium nitrate

8085 All other strontium salts

80850 Strontium sulfate (precipitated)

80851 Strontium carbonate (commercial)

80852 Strontium carbonate (precipitated)

80853 Strontium bromide

8086 Magnesium sulfate (Epsom salts)

8087 Magnesium chloride

80870 Commercial crystals

80871 Pure, crystals

80872 Anhydrous

8089 Other magnesium salts

80890 Magnesia, calcined, purified

(For magnesite or magnesia, crude, see Minerals, 59)

80891 Carbonate (precipitated)

80892 Nitrate

80893 Fluoride

**809 Alums and compounds of aluminum, iron, and chromium**

8090 Sulfate of alumina

8094 Other alums and aluminum salts

80940 Soda alum

80941 Potash alum

80942 Iron alum

80943 Ammonia alum

80944 Aluminum chloride

8095 Compounds of iron

80950 Ferrous sulfate (copperas)

80951 Ferrous sulfide

80952 Iron perchloride (ferric chloride)

80953 Iron protocloride (ferrous chloride)

8097 Compounds of chromium

80970 Chromate and bichromate of potash

80971 Chromate and bichromate of soda

80972 Chromium hydroxide

80973 Chromium sulfate (liquid)

**810 Compounds of bismuth, lead, and manganese**

8100 Compounds of bismuth

81001 Subnitrate

81001 Oxide (powder)

81002 Oxide (hydrated)

81003 Chloride

81004 Nitrate

81005 Subcarbonate

**8102 Lead compounds (not ores or pigments)**

81020 Nitrate

81021 Peroxide

81022 Sulfide

81023 Hyposulfite (thiosulfate)

(See also Ores and Pigments)

8104 Permanganate of potash

8109 Other manganese compounds

81090 Permanganate of soda

81091 Manganese chloride

81092 Manganese oxide (hydrated)

81093 Manganese oxide (other than ore)

81094 Manganese sulfate

**811 Compounds of cobalt, nickel, copper, and silver**

8111 Compounds of cobalt

81110 Oxide

81111 Sulfate

81112 Carbonate

81113 Nitrate

8113 Compounds of nickel

81130 Nickel sulfate

81131 Nickel nitrate

81132 Nickel oxide

81133 Nickel phosphate

8114 Sulfate of copper (blue vitriol)

8116 Other copper compounds

81160 Copper oxide

81161 Copper chloride

81162 Copper carbonate

81163 Copper sulfide

8119 Compounds of silver

81190 Silver nitrate

81191 Silver bromide

81192 Silver chloride

**812 Compounds of mercury, zinc, cadmium, arsenic, antimony, and tin**

8121 Compounds of mercury

81210 Mercuric chloride (corrosive sublimate)

81211 Mercuric chloride (calomel)

81212 Mercury iodide

81213 Mercuric oxide (red precipitate)

81214 Mercury ammonium chloride (white precipitate)

81215 Mercury nitrate

8122 Zinc chloride

8123 Other zinc compounds

81230 Zinc oxide, U. S. P. (See Pigments, 84, for other)

81231 Zinc sulfate (white vitriol)

81232 Zinc carbonate (precipitated)

81233 Zinc ammonium chloride

8124 Compounds of cadmium

81240 Cadmium sulfate

81241 Cadmium chloride

81242 Cadmium carbonate

8127 Antimony oxide

8128 Other antimony compounds

81280 Antimony sulfide, red

81281 Antimony pentasulfide, golden

81282 Antimony chloride (solution)

81283 Antimony sulfate

81284 Antimony sulfite

8129 Compounds of tin

81290 Tetrachloride of tin

81291 Bichloride of tin

81292 Tin oxide (other than ore)

81299 All other

**818 All other inorganic chemicals, n. e. s.**

8180 Phosphorus, phosphorous compounds, and sulfur compounds

81800 Phosphorus

81801 Phosphorus chloride

81806 Sulfur chloride

81807 Sulfur bromide

8181 Salts of gold and platinum group of metals

81810 Gold chloride

81813 All other gold salts

81814 Platinic chloride, solution (chloroplatinic acid)

81816 All other platinum compounds

81817 Osmium compounds

8183 Thorium nitrate

8184 Other thorium salts

81840 Thorium oxide (thoria)

(For thorium ores, monazite sand, etc., see Minerals, 55)

8186 Cerium and other rare earths

81860 Cerium sulfate

81861 Cerium nitrate

8187 Radium and radium salts

8188 Other radioactive substances

81880 Mesothorium

8189 Uranium salts

81890 Uranium oxide

81891 Uranium nitrate

8198 All other inorganic compounds, n. s. p. i.

81980 Beryllium nitrate

81982 Titanium chloride

81983 Titanium sulfate

81985 Hydrogen peroxide

81986 Lithium carbonate

81987 Lithium iodide

81999 All other inorganic compounds, n. s. p. i.

## 82 COAL-TAR CHEMICALS

820 Coal-tar crudes (Group I, Free List)  
 8201 Benzol  
 8202 Cresol (cresylic acid)  
 8203 Crede tar  
 8204 Dead or creosote oil  
 8205 Naphthalene (solidifying at less than 79° C.)  
 8205 Tar pitches  
 8206 Toluol  
 8207 Distillates  
 8207 Anthracene oil  
 8207 Solvent naphtha  
 8207 All other distillates which on being subjected to distillation yield in the portion distilling below 200° C. a quantity of tar acids less than 5 per cent of the original distillate.  
 8208 All other products that are found naturally in coal tar, whether produced or obtained from coal tar or other source  
 8208 Acenaphthene  
 8208 Anthracene having a purity of less than 25 per cent  
 8208 Carbazol having a purity of less than 25 per cent  
 8203 Cumol  
 8204 Ortho cresol having a purity of less than 90 per cent  
 8205 Meta cresol having a purity of less than 90 per cent  
 8206 Para cresol having a purity of less than 90 per cent  
 8207 Methyl anthracene  
 8208 Methyl naphthalene  
 8209 Pyridine  
 8209 Quinoline  
 8209 Xylenols  
 8202 Xylo  
 8209 All others

82-84 Coal-tar intermediates (Group II, Dutiable)  
 8210 Aniline oil  
 8211 Aniline salt  
 8212 Anthracene (having a purity of 25 per cent or more)  
 8213 Beta naphthol  
 8214 Carbazol (having a purity of 25 per cent or more)  
 8215 Dinitrotoluol  
 8216 Naphthalene (solidifying at 79° C. or above)  
 8217 Naphthylamine monosulfonic acids and salts (Tobias and Cleves)  
 8218 Nitrobenzol (oil of myrrane)  
 8219 Phenol  
 8219 Crude  
 8219 Refined  
 8239 Other intermediates  
 8239 Acetanilide, technical  
 82391 Alpha naphthylamine  
 82392 Amidophenol  
 82393 Amidonaphthol  
 8239 Anthraquinone  
 82395 Benzidine and benzidine sulfate  
 82396 Benzyl chloride  
 82397 Benzal chloride  
 82398 Benzyl chloride  
 82399 Benzaldehyde  
 82400 Benzoic acid  
 82401 Benzanthrone  
 82402 Benzoquinone  
 82403 Beta naphthol monosulfonic acid and salts (Schaeffer and Crocein)  
 82404 Beta naphthol disulfonic acids and salts (R and G)  
 82405 Cinnamic acid  
 82406 Chlorphthalic acid  
 82407 Ortho cresol, 90 per cent pure or above  
 82408 Meta cresol, 90 per cent pure or above  
 82409 Para cresol, 90 per cent pure or above  
 82410 Cumidine  
 82411 Dinitrotoluol  
 82412 Dinitrochlorbenzol  
 82413 Dimethylaniline  
 82414 Dinitrophenol  
 82415 Dimethylaniline  
 82416 Diphenylamine

82417 Dimethylphenylenediamine  
 82418 Dianisidine  
 82419 Diamidostilbene  
 82420 Dichlorphthalic acid  
 82421 Dichlorphthalic acid  
 82422 Ethylbenzylaniline  
 82423 H-acid (amido naphthol disulfonic acid)  
 82424 Monochlorbenzol  
 82425 Monobromobenzol  
 82426 Methylnaphthalquinone  
 82427 Nitrophenol  
 82428 Nitrophenylenediamine  
 82429 Nitrotoluol  
 82430 Naphthylenediamine  
 82431 Nitroanthroquinone  
 82432 Nitroresol  
 82433 Para nitraniline  
 82434 Meta phenylenediamine  
 82435 Picramic acid  
 82436 Phenylglycine  
 82437 Phenylhydrazine  
 82438 Phthalic acid or anhydride  
 82439 Phenylglycocolorthiocarboxylic acid  
 82440 Phthalimide  
 82441 Phenylnaphthylamine  
 82442 Resorcin, technical  
 82443 Salicylic acid  
 82444 Sulfanilic acid  
 82445 Toluidine  
 82446 Tribromphenol  
 82447 Tetramethylidiamidobenzophenone  
 82448 Tetramethylidiamidophenylmethane  
 82449 Thiocarbanilide  
 82450 Tolidine  
 82451 Meta toluylenediamine  
 82452 Toluolsulfamide  
 82453 Toluolsulfochloride  
 82454 Tetrachlorphthalic acid  
 82455 Xylyline  
 8249 All others

825 Coal-tar colors, dyes, stains whether soluble or not in water, color acids, color bases, color lakes (Group III, Dutiable)  
 8250 Alizarin and alizarins  
 82501 Natural alizarin  
 82501 Synthetic alizarin  
 82502 Colors derived or manufactured in whole or in part from alizarin  
 8257 Anthracene and carbazol derivatives (other than alizarin)  
 8252 Indigo  
 8253 Color lakes  
 82520 Natural  
 82521 Synthetic  
 82522 Indigooids, whether or not obtained from indigo  
 82530 Yellow  
 82531 Orange  
 82532 Red  
 82533 Violet  
 82534 Blue  
 82535 Green  
 82539 All other color lakes  
 8259 All other colors, dyes, stains, color acids, and color bases

850 Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations: alkaloids, glucosides, and other active principles of vegetable origin  
 8500 Caffeine, and salts of caffeine  
 8501 Caffeine  
 8502 Salts and derivatives of caffeine  
 8501 Cocaine, ecgonine, and salts of cocaine  
 85010 Crude cocaine  
 85011 Ecgonine  
 85012 Cocaine hydrochloride  
 85013 Cocaine alkaloid  
 85019 Other salts and derivatives of cocaine  
 8502 Morphine and its salts and derivatives, and other alkaloids and salts of alkaloids derived from opium  
 85020 Morphine alkaloid  
 85021 Morphine sulfate  
 85022 Diacetylmorphine or heroin  
 85023 All other salts or derivatives of morphine  
 85024 Codeine and its salts  
 85025 Apomorphine and its salts  
 85029 All other alkaloids and salts and derivatives of alkaloids derived from opium

8503 Quinine and other alkaloids and salts of alkaloids derived from cinchona bark  
 85030 Crude quinine  
 85031 Quinine alkaloid  
 85032 Quinine sulfate  
 85033 Other salts and derivatives of quinine  
 85034 Cinchonidine and its salts  
 85035 Cinchonine and its salts  
 85036 Quinidine and its salts  
 85037 Other alkaloids and salts of other alkaloids of cinchona  
 8504 Strychnine and salts and derivatives of strychnine  
 85040 Strychnine alkaloid  
 85041 Strychnine sulfate  
 85049 Other salts and derivatives of strychnine  
 8507 All other alkaloids and salts and derivatives of  
 85070 Aconitine and its salts and derivatives  
 85071 Atropine and its salts  
 85072 Ergotine and other ergot extractives  
 85073 Hyoscine or scopolamine and its salts  
 85074 Hyoscyamine and its salts  
 85075 Pilocarpine and its salts and derivatives  
 85076 Theobromine, theophylline, and their salts and derivatives  
 85079 All other alkaloids, salts and derivatives of alkaloids  
 8508 Glucosides and compounds and derivatives of glucosides and extracted glucosidic principles of vegetable drugs  
 85080 Digitalis glucosides and active principles of digitalis  
 85081 Salicin and compounds of salicin  
 85082 Strophanthus glucosides and active principles of strophanthus  
 85089 All other glucosidic principles of vegetable drugs  
 8509 All other active principles of vegetable drugs, n. e. s.  
 85090 Chrysarobin and its salts  
 85091 Eucalyptol and its salts  
 85092 Santonin and its salts  
 85093 Thymol and its salts  
 85099 All other active principles of vegetable drugs, n. s. p. f.

851 Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations: biological medicines all others, n.e.s.  
 8510 Antitoxins, serums, and vaccines  
 8511 Enzyme preparations  
 85101 Pepsin and preparations of  
 85111 Papain and preparations of  
 85112 Trypsin and preparations of  
 85113 Pancreatin and preparations of  
 85114 Rennin and preparations of (technical)  
 85119 Other enzyme preparations  
 8518 All other biological medicinals or medicinals of animal origin  
 85180 Epinephrine and other suprarenal preparations  
 85181 Thyroid  
 85182 Hypophyses and other gland extracts  
 85183 Ox gall bile salts and bile compounds  
 85184 Leeches  
 85185 Cantharis and other blistering beetles  
 85189 All others n. e. p. f.  
 8519 All other preparations, n. e. s.  
 85190 Preparations not containing alcohol  
 85191 Preparations containing less than 20 per cent alcohol  
 85192 Preparations containing 20 per cent to 50 per cent  
 85193 Preparations containing over 50 per cent  
 85194 Liquid preparations of opium, as laudanum  
 85195 Preparations in small packages (Par. 17)  
 85196 Preparations in capsules, pills, tablets, etc. (Par. 17)  
 85199 All other, n. s. p. f.

Both J. D. Lyman, formerly sales manager of the Edison International Corporation, and Mr. Lehman, formerly manager of the Fur Dyeing Material Department for the same company, are now associated with Murphy and Brewster, brokers at 40 Cedar Street. Mr. Lyman is in charge of the department at Murphy and Brewster's which now handles the products of the Edison company.

More than 200,000 gas shells and drums of mustard gas, which had been manufactured for war use, were sunk at sea by the Government, because of their dangerous nature, and uselessness commercially. It was believed the drums would leak owing to the chemical action of the gas. There is still considerable gas in storage which will be held until the peace treaty is signed.

**Books of Trade Interest**

**COMMERCIAL TESTS AND HOW TO USE THEM.** By Sherwin Cody, 200 pages. The World Book Company, Yonkers-on-Hudson, New York.

The author describes tests made to determine the efficiency of employees. The persons who took the tests were carefully selected as representatives of the special classes whose ability it was desired to standardize. The first test was given in the office of an adding machine company. A young woman who was studying to become a dictaphone operator made an average of 59 per cent on spelling. It was apparent that she could not write letters from the dictaphone unless she learned to spell.

In a high school test 18 stenographers out of 30 fell below the standard minimum of 35 words a minute in transcribing shorthand notes, and those eighteen averaged twelve words a minute.

Other chapters in the book deal with the principles of scientific tests and the use of the national tests in the class room.

**MAY ORGANIZE POTASH INTERESTS**

(*Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS*)

San Francisco, March 10.—Lord Cecil Marcus Brabourne, of London, Eng., is expected in San Francisco at an early date to hold a conference with Baron Alfred von de Roop and other associate owners in the potash industry at Searles Lake, California, operated under the name of the California Trona Company. A second unit of the plant was recently placed in operation and the investment of this concern now amounts to about \$6,000,000, including a railroad and reduction works at San Pedro. The plant is now in a position to turn out one hundred tons of potash daily. Borax and soda ash are by-products which yield handsome returns. The Lord Brabourne coterie has patents to about 3,500 acres of Searles Lake lands.

One of the objects of the visit of Lord Brabourne is to get all the potash interests of this country together and induce the Government to place a protective tariff on the industry to make this country independent of German supplies.

**MAJOR C. V. BACON'S NEW POST**

Major Charles V. Bacon, of New York City, consulting chemist and chemical engineer, has been made chief of the research section, of the engineering and standardization branch of the General Staff. He was formerly chairman of the sub-committee that standardized paints and varnishes, and chairman of the general committee for the standardization of mechanical rubber goods for the War Department. Recently Major Bacon was appointed by the Secretary of War as the army representative to cooperate in standardization of paint for all government organizations.

**EARNINGS OF THE HERCULES POWDER CO.**

Earnings of the Hercules Powder Company fell off sharply in 1918, the annual report shows, the balance available for the \$7,150,000 of common stock being equivalent to \$27.14 a share, compared with \$76 in 1917.

Gross receipts amounted to \$45,556,052, compared with \$44,105,533 the year before. The company paid \$3,992,629 in taxes and subscribed to \$5,350,000 Liberty Loan bonds.

The executives and store managers of the Owl Drug Co. met at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco, Cal., on Feb. 18, in their annual convention, which lasted five days.

**Patents**

Granted January 14, 1919

1,290,870—Solomon Axelrad and Irving Hochstatter, New York, N. Y. Process of obtaining cetyl alcohol.

1,290,968—William L. Gillette, Flaggtown, N. J. Funnel.

1,290,971—Max Girard, Basel, Switzerland, assignor to Society of Chemical Industry, in Basle, Basel, Switzerland. Process for the manufacture of the assimilable organic phosphorous compound contained in vegetable food stuffs.

1,291,025—Erwin Klein, Peekskill, N. Y., assignor to The Fleischmann Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. Apparatus for the concentration of vinegar and acetic acid.

1,291,093—Louis A. Olive, Barcelona, Spain. Stoppers for rendering bottles non-refillable.

1,291,300—Roger N. Wallach, Wappingers Falls, N. Y. Manufacture of naphthol and allied products.

1,291,306—Harry M. Weber, East Orange, N. J., assignor to Ellis Foster Co. Making sulphuric acid.

1,291,349—Frank O. Ackers, Columbus, Ohio, assignor to The Safety Wire Gas Globe Co. Tooth-brush holder.

1,291,384—James Boyce, Chicago, Ill., assignor to American Cotton Oil Company, Guttenberg, N. J. Hydrogenation of fatty substances.

1,291,414—John W. Coast, Jr., Tulsa, Okla., assignor to The Process Company. Apparatus for cracking hydrocarbons.

1,291,442—John G. Doran, Camberwell, London, England. Vaporizer and sterilizer.

1,291,498—Edward W. Haslup, Bronxville, N. Y., assignor to Gilchrist, Haslup & Peacock, Inc., New York, N. Y. Process of making magnesium carbonitrid in blast furnaces.

Granted January 21, 1919

1,291,729—Joseph Becker, Pittsburgh, Pa., assignor to The Koppers Co. Apparatus for the recovery of ammonium sulfate.

1,291,751—Theodore J. Brewster, New York, N. Y. Process for making alkaline permanganates, chlorates, and hydrogen.

1,291,759—Morton G. Bunnell, Decatur, Ill., assignor of one-half to John A. Harrell. Measuring and dispensing machine.

1,291,800—Robson Dunwoody, New Orleans, La. Process of and apparatus for distilling crude pine resins.

1,291,909—Olaf Jensen, Rjukan, Norway, assignor to Norsk Hydro-elektrisk Kvaelstofaktieselskab, Christiania, Norway. Method of manufacturing concentrated nitrous gases.

1,292,016—Clarence E. Murrell, Rockaway Beach, N. Y., assignor to Research Corporation, New York, N. Y. Recovering process.

1,292,098—William H. Seamon, El Paso, Texas. Process of making sulfur trioxid.

1,292,243—Harry M. Brown, Brooklyn, N. Y., assignor to Spring Stopper Co. Machine for making bottles.

1,292,293—Antonius Foss, Christiania, Norway, assignor to Norsk Hydro-elektrisk Kvaelstofaktieselskab. Method of manufacturing phosphate fertilizer containing nitrogen.

1,292,341—Herbert N. McCoy, Chicago, Ill., assignor to Carnotite Reduction Co. Art of recovering radium.

1,292,385—Eugen Anderwert, Hermann Fritzsche, and Heinrich Schobel, Basel, Switzerland, assignors to Society of Chemical Industry, in Basle, Basel, Switzerland. Copper compound of substantive orthooxyazo dyestuff and process of making same.

1,292,386 and 1,292,387—Frederick M. Becket, Niagara Falls, N. Y., assignor to Union Carbide Co., New York N. Y. Manufacture of calcium carbid.

**LABOR CONDITIONS IN CHEMICAL TRADE**

Contrary to a general impression, the discharge of workers in New York State factories since the signing of the armistice has been gradual and moderate in character. Of course the adjustment has been radical in typical war industries, such as the manufacture of munitions, but regarding manufacturing in the State as a whole, the situation is otherwise as the following percentages of decrease indicate. From November to December the total decline in the number of workers employed was 1 per cent; from December to January the decrease amounted to 5 per cent, and from January to February the decline was 1 per cent.

The chemicals, oils and paint group employed 3 per cent fewer workers in February than in the preceding month, and 10 per cent fewer workers than were employed in November, 1918. The paints, dyes and colors division, however, reported a gain of 1 per cent over January and a gain of 6 per cent over November.

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## DRUG &amp; CHEMICAL MARKETS

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**Trade Comment and Gossip**

A despatch from Rome says that large deposits of potash have been found in Sicily. It is said that there is sufficient potash in sight to supply the allied countries for many years.

The Texas Cotton Mill Co., at McKinney, Tex., manufacturers of denims, cottonades and awning stripes, has contracted for the construction of an addition to its plant to house an indigo dyeing plant. The addition will cost about \$60,000.

The spring meeting of the American Chemical Society will be held in Buffalo, N. Y., April 8 to 11. The aim of the Society is to give the public a new knowledge of the chemist and what he accomplished during the war. The arrangements are in the hands of a committee, of which C. G. Derick, of the National Aniline and Chemical Co., is chairman.

Lord & Taylor, New York, have placed large placards bearing the words "Dyed with American dyes" beside displays of dyed silks in their Fifth Avenue store. "The Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry" says: "If such cooperation were general among department stores the carefully cultivated propaganda of the last three years would be of no avail."

An agreement under which surplus government stocks of sodium nitrate will be disposed of at the market price with the Government bearing the actual expense of sales also was announced last week. Government nitrate will be sold to fill practically all orders until import restrictions are removed. After that the importers will sell on the basis of one pound of government nitrate to every two pounds of commercial nitrate.

The American Drug Manufacturers' Association will hold its annual meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York, March 24 to 27. Among the topics to be discussed are fire insurance, returned goods, credits, elimination of monthly statements, and trade acceptances. Dr. Charles H. Herty will speak on the proposed National Institution for Drug Research. The effect of prohibition on the future of medicinal preparations containing alcohol will be a special subject for one day.

The Phenarsenyl Distributing Company, 154 Nassau Street, New York, has applied to the Federal Trade Commission for a license to make medicinal preparations under German patents, No. 1,081,897 and No. 1,081,592, taken over from the Farbwerke Company. The Takamine Laboratory has applied for a license to make C. C.-dialkylbarbituric acid under patent No. 782,739, owned by E. Merck, Darmstadt. The Ultro Chemical Corporation would make blue-red lake under patent No. 757,109, owned by the Farbwerke Company.

The action of the directors of The Barrett Company in placing the common stock on an \$8.00 dividend basis, last week, recalls the fact that at a preceding meeting an extra disbursement of \$1.00 a share was voted. The action indicates that prospects are good for increased business, due partly to the plans for road building in all parts of the country, the materials for which are made by The Barrett Company. The usual quarterly distribution of \$1.75 on the preferred stock was also voted.

**OVER 4,500 GERMAN PATENTS SOLD**

Chemical Foundation, Inc., Takes Over Rights of Enemy-Owned Company in Dye and Chemical Processes and Products—Report of Alien Property Custodian

Francis P. Garvan, Alien Enemy Property Custodian, has made public the second chapter of the report of his predecessor, A. Mitchell Palmer, dealing exclusively with the taking over of the German dye interests in the United States and announcing the establishment by the Property Custodian of a Chemical Foundation which will place German dye secrets at the disposal of American dyestuff manufacturers.

The report, which was written by A. Mitchell Palmer, places the number of German patents taken over at more than 4,500. The report says in part:

"The idea was accordingly conceived that if the German chemical patents could be placed in the hands of any American institution strong enough to protect them, a real obstacle might be opposed to German importation after the war, and at the same time the American industry might be freed from the prohibition enforced by the patents against the manufacture of the most valuable dyestuffs. Accordingly, these considerations were laid before various associations of chemical manufacturers, notably the Dye Institute and the American Manufacturing Chemists' Association. The suggestion was met with enthusiastic approval, and as a result a corporation has been organized, to be known as the Chemical Foundation, Inc., in which practically every important American manufacturer will be a stockholder, the purpose of which is to acquire by purchase these German patents and to hold them as a trustee for American industry, for the Americanization of such institutions as may be affected thereby, for the exclusion or elimination of alien interests hostile or detrimental to the said industries and for the advancement of chemical and allied science and industry in the United States."

"The voting stock is to be placed in a voting trust, of which the trustees are to be the five gentlemen who for months have been acting as the sales committee which passes upon sales made by my department, that is to say, George L. Ingraham, former Presiding Justice of the Appellate Division, First Department, New York Supreme Court; Otto T. Bannard, President New York Trust Company; Cleveland H. Dodge; Benjamin H. Griswold, senior partner of Brown Bros., bankers, Philadelphia; Ralph Stone, President Detroit Trust Company, and the charter is so framed that under the patents non-exclusive licenses only can be granted on equal terms to all proper applicants and must be granted to the United States free of cost. The company is capitalized at \$500,000 of which \$400,000 is to be 6 per cent cumulative preferred stock and \$100,000 common stock, also limited to 6 per cent dividends. The first President of the Chemical Foundation, Inc., will be Francis P. Garvan of the New York Bar, to whose clear vision and indefatigable industry I am chiefly indebted in the working out of this plan."

"By executive order obtained under the provisions of the act, I have sold to this company for the sum of \$250,000 approximately 4,500 patents; the remaining \$250,000 has been provided for working capital, so that the company may be able to commence immediately and prosecute with the utmost vigor infringement proceedings whenever the first German attempt shall hereafter be made to import into this country. The charter of the corporation provides that surplus income is to be used for the retirement of the preferred stock and thereafter for the advancement of chemical and allied science and industry."

## The Drug and Chemical Market

### DRUG PRICES STILL DECLINING

**Glycerin, Mercury, Newfoundland Cod Liver Oil, Carbolic Acid and Sugar of Milk Lower—Decline in Salicylates Brings Lower Price for Aspirin**

#### PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

##### Advanced

Aconite root, 1c lb.	Cocao butter, 5c lb.
Canary seed, Span., 1c lb.	Oil peppermint, 50c lb.
South American, 1c lb.	Prickly ash bark, 3c lb.
Declined	
Acid, carbolic, brands, 5c lb.	Mercury, \$5 flask
Bulk phenol, 2c lb.	Mustard seed, Bombay, 1c lb.
Arnica flowers, 5c lb.	Cal. Trieste, brn., 2c lb.
Aspirin, 10c lb.	English yellow, 5c lb.
Anise seeds, star, 2c lb.	Oil cloves, 20c lb.
Belladonna leaves, 15c lb.	Oil sandalwood, \$1 lb.
Blackhaw, bark of root, 2c lb.	Oil codliver, Newf., \$2 bbl.
Bark of tree, 3c lb.	Pepper, black, Sing., 1c lb.
Caraway, African, 2c lb.	White, 1c lb.
Cloves, Zanzibar, 1½c lb.	Red, Bombay, 1½c lb.
Glycerin, C. P., 1c lb.	Jap. caps, 1c lb.
Dynamite, ½c lb.	Poppy seed, Russ., 10c lb.
Henbane, dom., 10c lb.	Indian, 1c lb.
Mace, Banda No. 2, 2c lb.	Sage, Greek stemless, 1c lb.
Batavia, No. 2, 4c lb.	Spanish, 1c lb.
Sugar of milk, 5c lb.	

Quiet, conservative trading has characterized a dull market for drugs and chemicals during the past week. Little or no marked change is noted in the general situation. Buyers are still holding off, although on some items better demand has been reported. Export business is said to have livened up early this week but not to any marked degree. Price changes have been fewer than usual with downward movements predominating. Sellers' ideas as to just what the market is, differ radically in various quarters.

#### Pharmaceutical Chemicals

Prices among the pharmaceuticals during the past week have been moving sharply downward. Several important products were announced at lower figures early this week. The whole list with some prominent exceptions, is in a decidedly weak position. Cocoa butter, because of the higher cost of raw material, has advanced. Bulk phenol is moving downward rapidly and prices below pre-war figures are heard. Manufacturers of special brands of carbolic acid have cut their prices again. Aspirin is lower on cheaper salicylates. The bottom of the glycerin market does not seem to have been reached as yet. Another cut has just been announced by refiners in the price of the C. P. Metallic mercury continues to move downward at the same rate, about \$5.00 a week being cut from the price of this material. Newfoundland cod liver oil is cheaper. Underselling by second hands is bringing down the figures for sugar of milk.

**Acid Carbolic**—The weakness of this product in all quarters is sending down the price rapidly. For bulk material in quantity, it is said that as low as 6½c a pound is being done to clear out stocks. Around 8c is quite general for goods on a large scale. It is estimated that there are accumulations in the United States at present of between thirty and forty million pounds of phenol, enough for five years. Makers of special brands in small containers have reduced their figures 5c a pound and quote 22c for one pound bottles and 20c in fives.

**Aspirin**—Reflecting lower figures for phenol and in turn salicylic acid, makers of acetylsalicylic acid have reduced their prices about ten cents per pound and now quote \$1.30@\$1.40 a pound.

**Cocoa Butter**—Owing to the high price of cocoa beans, manufacturers of cocoa butter have sent up the price about five cents and now quote 43c@44c for bulk and 47c@48c a pound for fingers in cases.

**Glycerin**—The extreme weakness of the market continues without change and refiners have again cut the figures for C. P. and dynamite glycerin in their efforts to induce buying. Early this week offers of C. P. material at 16½c@16¾c a pound in drums and 18½c@18¾c for cans, were made. Dynamite is obtainable at 14c a pound. Soap lye costs 9c@9½c with saponification a cent higher. It has been thought that the bottom of the market would be reached before the prices went as low as at present, but this does not seem to be the case, the situation taking on features which would justify refiners in closing down tight.

**Mercury**—Selling agents for quicksilver mining interests keep cutting their prices regularly in attempts to unload accumulations of the metal. The price is going down at the rate of five dollars per week. Last week the figure was \$80.00, the week before it was \$85.00, and today is \$75.00 with the levels of quotations likely to go lower at any minute. Demand is at a minimum with heavy reserves piled up. Mercurials should move down again shortly.

**Sugar of Milk**—A falling off in demand and underselling by second hands in their efforts to realize at what they believe to be the top of the market, has driven the price of sugar of milk down to about 55c@56c a pound.

#### Essential Oils

A generally quiet market with prices well sustained has been reported among the essential oils during the week. This group has not been a factor in the trend toward lower prices as the greater part of the list has been selling at former figures without change. Oil of cloves has shown weakness and is lower. Oil of peppermint is stiff and held at higher figures in some quarters. Artificial oil of wintergreen is weak owing to the soft condition of the market for salicylic acid.

**Oil of Cloves**—Freer supplies of both the raw material and the oil are responsible for a decline of about twenty cents per pound in the price of this product. At \$2.20@\$2.25 a pound the oil is weak. In bottles the price is 5c@10c higher.

**Oil of Peppermint**—Reports of producers holding their meager stocks at a substantial advance are current. It is said to be impossible to buy from some sources under \$10.00 a pound for U. S. P. redistilled material. General levels of quotations, however, range about \$8.50@\$9.00 a pound in tins, \$9.00@\$9.50 for the redistilled and any figure between \$9.00 and \$10.00 for the oil in bottles. This represents an advance of about fifty cents per pound over former quotations.

#### Crude Drugs

Price changes have been few during the past week among the crude drugs in a narrow, conservative market. Dealers and jobbers are still unwilling to enter the market for goods in quantity. It is evident that buyers are intent upon waiting until the coming collecting season is well on its way in order to see just how the arrival of new stocks will affect conditions. Reports from crude drug centers in this country say that the number of persons returning to engage in harvesting botanicals, is large. With the return from munitions plants, labor has undoubtedly been attracted by the prevailing high prices of crude drugs. It is pre-

dicted that the coming season will see abnormally heavy stocks of domestic botanicals and forcing down of prices as a result of this labor movement.

**Arnica Flowers**—Larger supplies have caused the price to move down five cents per pound. Goods are offered at 70c@75c for the whole and 85c@95c for the powdered.

**Anise Seed**—Star seed is down two cents a pound on larger stocks and is now quoted at 21c@22c a pound.

**Belladonna Leaves**—At 55c@65c a pound, the leaves show a decline of 15c a pound below former prevailing figures. Stocks in this market are considerably larger.

**Canary Seed**—Both Spanish and South American canary seed have again gone up because of scarcity. At 18½c@19½c a pound for the two types of seed, holders are selling at a one cent advance over last week's price.

**Caraway Seed**—African caraway has declined two cents per pound and is now selling at 38c@39c in this market. New arrivals are the cause of the drop. To arrive African seed is quoted 34c@36c and Dutch or March-April delivery at 33c@34c a pound.

**Cloves**—Zanzibar goods are a cent and a half lower here. Imports have been larger with a consequent reduction in price. Offers of 27½c@28c a pound are current.

**Mace**—Banda No. 2 is quoted at 47c@48c a pound, a reduction of 2c a pound as compared with former offers. The number two Batavia has declined four cents a pound, selling at 40c@41c in this market.

**Mustard Seed**—Brown Bombay seed is one cent lower at 21c@22c a pound. Brown California Trieste is 1½c@2c a pound under last week's figures, selling for 21c@21½c. A shipment of English yellow is offered at a reduction of five cents, quotations being based on 30c@31c a pound. Chinese yellow, according to quality is offered at 8½c@9½c a pound.

**Poppy Seed**—Russian seed has gone down sharply ten cents to 50c@52c. Indian at 31c@32c is a cent per pound lower.

### New Incorporations

Les Fleurs de Cristal, Inc., Manhattan, capital \$20,000. To make chemicals, perfumes, and toilet preparations. W. V. Pearsall, P. Hinrichs, D. J. Potterton, 304 Adelphi Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Richo Mfg. Co., Inc., Washington Mills, Oneida County, New York, capital \$100,000. L. D. Hokerk, J. G. Sluson, E. C. Richards, Utica, N. Y.

Diamond Alkali Export Corporation, Manhattan, capital \$100,000. P. H. Loftus, C. M. Thorne, S. M. Seymour, 79 West Washington Place, New York.

Eastern D. Flavors Co., Dover, Del., capital \$100,000. To make flavors for non-alcoholic beverages. Wray C. Arnold, N. Elliott, Frank J. Riers, Philadelphia, Pa.

Chesterton Chemical Co., Gary, Ind., capital \$50,000. To manufacture chemical and medical preparations. Glen Harris, Vernon N. Young, Milton D. Hiney, Gary, Ind.

Seven Products Co., Inc., Manhattan, capital \$30,000. John J. Jones, Manuel Munoz, K. V. Hayes, 9 East 40th Street, New York. The Crude Drug Co. of New York, Inc., Manhattan, capital \$20,000. H. J. Wellebill, C. S. Yawger, T. M. McGrath, 631 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Carb-Comp-Chemison Corporation, Dover, Del., capital \$100,000. To make, sell and deal in chemicals. F. J. Bergman, R. W. Hazzlett, J. P. Pitlet, Philadelphia.

E. L. Smith Corporation, Manhattan, capital \$100,000. To make kusine and chemicals. K. E. Suesser, W. Coyer, E. L. Smith, 32 West 42nd Street, New York.

Saw-Foot Salve Co., Inc., Brooklyn, capital \$50,000. Proprietary medicines. R. Mundheim, F. Swiyn, J. Pollock, 14 Court Street, Brooklyn.

N. Buffalo Nicotine Co., Buffalo, N. Y., capital \$50,000. To make chemicals and disinfectants. T. G. Offers, P. Ernst, R. J. Hyatt, Buffalo.

Capital Increase—H. A. Metz Laboratories, Inc., from \$100,000.

### NARCOTIC DECISION BY SUPREME COURT

**Case Against Webb and Goldbaum of Memphis—Sold Narcotics in 6,500 Instances and Filled 4,000 "Prescriptions" in Eleven Months—Harrison Act Upheld**

(*Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS*)

Washington, D. C., March 10.—The constitutionality of the Harrison Narcotic Drug Act has been upheld by the United States Supreme Court in two decisions rendered in the cases against C. T. Doremus and W. S. Webb and Jacob Goldbaum. The first case was against a physician charged with unlawfully dispensing the prohibited drugs, but the second case included charges against a druggist, as well as against a physician.

W. S. Webb was a practicing physician and Jacob Goldbaum a retail druggist in Memphis. It was Webb's regular custom and practice, according to the decision of the Supreme Court, to prescribe morphine for habitual users, upon their application to him therefor. He furnished these "prescriptions," not after consideration of the applicant's individual case, and in such quantities and with such direction as, in his judgment, would tend to cure the habit, or as might be necessary or helpful in an attempt to break the habit, but "with such consideration and rather in such quantities as the applicant desired for the sake of continuing his accustomed use."

Goldbaum was familiar with such practice and habitually filled such prescriptions, recited the decision. Webb had duly registered and paid the special tax as required by the act. Goldbaum had also registered and paid the tax and kept all records required by the law. Goldbaum had been provided with the blank forms for use in ordering morphine and, by the use thereof, had obtained from the wholesalers in Memphis a stock of morphine.

"It had been agreed and understood between Webb and Goldbaum that Goldbaum should, by using such order forms, procure a stock of morphine, which morphine he should and would sell to those who desired to purchase and who came provided with Webb's so-called prescriptions. It was the intent of Webb and Goldbaum that morphine should thus be furnished to the habitual users thereof by Goldbaum and without any physician's prescriptions issued in the course of a good faith attempt to cure the morphine habit. In order that these facts may have their true color, it should also be stated that within a period of eleven months, Goldbaum purchased from wholesalers, in Memphis, thirty times as much morphine as was bought by the average retail druggist doing a larger general business, and he sold narcotic drugs in 6,500 instances; that Webb regularly charged fifty cents for each so-called prescription, and within this period had furnished, and Goldbaum had filled, over 4,000 such prescriptions."

The court ruled that the first sentence of section 2 of the Harrison act prohibits retail sales of morphine by druggists to persons who have no physician's prescription, who have no order blank therefor, and who cannot obtain an order blank because not of the class to which such blanks are allowed to be issued; but that this decision does not make unconstitutional the prohibition of such sale. It was also ruled that if a practicing and registered physician issues an order for morphine to an habitual user thereof, the order not being issued in the course of professional treatment in the attempted cure of the habit, but for the purpose of providing the user with morphine sufficient to keep him comfortable by maintaining his customary use, such order is not to be considered a physician's prescription under exception (b) of section 2.

## The Heavy Chemical Market

### PRODUCERS HOLD UP CHEMICAL PRICES

Unwilling to Make Concessions Owing to High Cost of Production—Buyers Awaiting Sale of Government's Surplus Stocks—Market Extremely Dull

#### PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

##### Advanced

Bleaching Pd., f.o.b. wks 100 lb.  
25c

Carbon tetrachloride, 1c lb.

##### Declined

Calcium carbide, 1c lb. Copper sulphate, 40c lb.  
Calcium sulphate, 98-99 p.c., 14c Soda Ash, 10c per 100 lbs.  
lb. Sodium Bichromate, 14c lb.  
Potash Caustic 88-92 p.c. 8c lb. Sodium Sulphide 60-62 p.c., 1c lb.  
Caustic soda, ground 76 p.c., 25c Sulphur (crude) \$5 a ton  
per 100 lbs.

Declines in the prices of a few heavy chemicals were noted during the week, but these were small and the extreme dullness of the past month still characterizes the market. Buyers purchase only sufficient to meet immediate needs. Many producers are inclined to regard the situation as serious and feel that unless a decided improvement takes place in the near future, there will be no revival until fall.

Owing to the high cost of production many producers are holding firm and give no intimation that they will reduce prices. However, it is evident that unless many producers find an outlet for their products in the near future they will either be forced to place their goods on the market at a considerable loss, or close down their factories, which would prove disastrous to the labor situation.

The expected sale of government war stocks has not materialized as yet, and this has a tendency to keep the buyers out of the market. Consumers naturally are expecting a great reduction in prices and will wait until the government stocks are marketed.

While the market is dull in most lines many producers report that they are receiving a fair volume of inquiries from day to day, and while no large orders have developed, it is anticipated that normal conditions will soon be restored. The expected improvement in foreign trade is not in evidence, but there seems to be no lack of confidence owing to the number of inquiries received.

The market for soda ash, bleaching powder and caustic soda seems to have a firmer trend. An advance in the price of bleaching powder has been made, owing to the increasing demand. The acid situation is without any important feature. The domestic demand for acetic is picking up from day to day, and a fair export business for sulphuric is reported.

**Acids**—Very little activity was shown in these products for the past week owing to the unstable conditions. Consumers are inclined to purchase only such quantities as they require for immediate needs. It is believed that as soon as the government war stocks are sold business will assume a broader scope. Acetic acid seems to be in good demand, and trading is expected to increase from now on. The price remains the same as last reported. The 28 P. C. brings \$4 per 100 lbs.; 56 P. C., \$7.75; and the 80 P. C., \$11.52.

The supply of sulphuric acid is still in excess of the demand, and most of the transactions are for export.

The 60 degree is quoted at \$11 per ton, F. O. B. works, a decline of \$2 per ton; 66 degree F. O. B. works, \$20 per ton; and oleum, F. O. B. works, \$22 per ton, a decline of \$6 per ton. There is no demand for muriatic or nitric acid, and prices remain at about the same level as last reported.

**Bleaching Powder**—A fairly good demand is noted in the market for this commodity. Moderate quantities were sold during the week at \$1.75 per 100 pounds F. O. B. works. Owing to the increasing demand an increase in price is noted. It is expected that a higher level will be reached, owing to the fact that second hands are not over-supplied, and the demand continues to increase. Quotations are now steady at \$2 per 100 pounds.

**Bicarbonate of Soda**—This item has been more or less inactive since last report. Producers report very little business, but expect a larger trade in the near future, owing to the volume of inquiries received. The export situation appears to be somewhat stronger than domestic, although no very large transactions are reported here. Quotations are at about the same level as last week.

**Ammonia Aqua**—Very little activity was noted for this product during the week, and at present producers are doing very little business although many have lowered their prices so that they are now able to compete with the dealers. It is reported that the 26 degree natural is as low as 7c per pound in some sections. Prices as a whole are fairly steady.

**Caustic Potash**—There is a fairly good demand for this commodity, and the market is active. A good volume of business is being transacted from day to day, and producers anticipate a greater demand in the near future, owing to the increasing inquiries received of late. A decline of 8c per pound is noted for the 88-92 variety, and is now quoted at 55c per pound.

**Caustic Soda**—Trading in this material shows some activity. Most of the orders are limited to small lots. Producers are still holding firm and maintain their quotations. The 76 per cent material in bags is quoted at \$3.00 to \$3.25 per 100 pounds. Ground caustic soda is on the decline, and is quoted at \$4 per ton spot market. About \$2.75 per 100 pounds is the quotation given for the 60 P. C.

**Copper Sulphate**—Producers of this product report a fair volume of business at this time, but expect a larger trade as soon as the market reaches a firm foundation. A reduction in quotations is noted for the 98-99 P. C., which is now quoted at \$7.35 per 100 pounds.

**Sal Soda**—A fair volume of business has been transacted during the week in this commodity. The export market is somewhat stronger than the domestic.

**Soda Ash**—The demand for this product is still fairly heavy, and the market is somewhat steadier. Second hands are still in control, although apparently nearly sold out. A greater volume of business is looked for in the near future and an advance in quotations may be noted soon. Soda ash is quoted at \$1.50 for the 58 P. C. in 100 pound lots. A decline of 10 cents per 100 pounds is noted for the barrels.

**Carbon Tetrachloride**—The leaders in the market for this material report that the demand is inactive, and supplies are being offered more freely. It is reported

in some directions that concessions are being made as low as 12½ cents. The majority of sales are confined to small lots and 14c@15c per pound is the correct quotation.

**Sal Ammoniac**—Very little activity is apparent in this commodity. The market is quiet and offerings are attracting very little actual business.

**Sulphur Dioxide**—The material is in good request, and a fair volume of business is being transacted from day to day. It is quoted at 11c per pound.

#### SEEK TARIFF ON SODA ASH

The Brunner-Mond Company of Amherstburg, Ont., a subsidiary of the Solvay Process Company, which recently completed the construction of its plant for the manufacture of soda ash, is asking for some form of government assistance as a condition to beginning operations. The management declares that owing to the decline in the demand for soda ash the company will under present conditions be unable to compete with foreign corporations, which can put soda ash on the Canadian market free of duty with the exception of 7½ war tax. The Border Chamber of Commerce of Windsor, Ont., on February 27th, passed a strong resolution favoring government aid to the industry.

#### QUOTATIONS ON CHEMICAL STOCKS

Bid	Asked	Bid	Asked
*Am. Ag. Ch.....104	104½	H'k Electro.....70	70
*Am. Ag. Ch., pf....99	100	H'k Elec. pf.....70	85
Am. Chicle.....76	78	*Int. Agricul.....15	16
Am. Chicle, pf....74	77	*Int. Agricul. pf....60	60½
*Am. Cot. Oil.....45	45½	*Int. Salt.....40	57
*Am. Cot. Oil, pf....85	93	K. Solvay.....110	130
Am. Cyan.....27	27	Mathieson Alk.....26	44
Am. Cy. pf.....57	65	Merrimac.....90	93
*Am. Druggists S.....13	13½	Mulford Co.....55	60
*Am. Linseed.....47	47½	Mutual Co.....150	150
*Am. Linseed, pf....90	91	Niag. A. pf.....87	92
*Am. Malt.....1	2	Nat. A. & C.....20	21
*Barrett Co.....121	122	N't A. & C. pf....82	83
*Barrett Co., pf....112	115	Penn. Salt.....84	87
By. Prod. Co.....107		Rollins Ch.....40	50
Casein Co.....40		Rol. Ch. pf.....80	90
Davison Chem.....38		Semet S.....150	165
*Distillers' Secur.....62	62½	Solv. Proc.....270	270
Dow Chem.....200		Stand. Ch.....70	90
Dow Ch. pf....92	96	*Tenn. C. & Chem.....12½	13
Fed. Chem.....99		*Un. Drug.....101	102
Fed. Ch. pf....98	101	*Un. Drug 1st pf....53	54
Free Tx. nw.....43½	44½	*Un. Drug 2nd pf....96	101
*Gen. Chem.....173		*Un. Dyewood.....50	61
*Gen. Chem., pf....103	107	*Un. Dyewood, pf....90	96
Grasselli.....165	170	*U. S. Indus. Alco.....117	118
Grasselli, pf....100	103	*Va. Car. Chem.....57½	58
		*Va. Car. Ch. pf....111	112½

#### BONDS

	Bid	Asked
*Am. Agricul. Chem., 1st conv. 5s, 1928.....	97½	99
*Am. Agricul. Chem., conv. deb. 5s, 1924.....	103	105
*Am. Cotton Oil deb. 5s, 1931.....	88	89
*Int. Agricul. Chem., 1st Mort. & Col. tr. 5s, 1932.....	79½	80
*Va. Carolina Chem., 1st Mort. 5s, 1923.....	95½	96
*Va. Carolina Chem., conv. deb. 6s, 1924.....	100½	102

\*Listed on New York Stock Exchange

#### Financial Notes

The Barrett Co. has declared a quarterly dividend of \$2 per share on common stock of record March 20, payable April 1, and \$1.75 on the preferred stock of record March 31, payable April 15.

The Davison Chemical Co. has sold to the Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company an issue of \$1,500,000 one-year 6 per cent notes. The proceeds from the sale of these securities will be utilized in taking up an equal amount of notes which fell due March 1. During the last two years the Davison Chemical Company has added to its plant investment at Curtis Bay approximately \$1,000,000 from earnings. In addition, the company has also retired \$250,000 of the Davison Sulphur and Phosphate Company's 6 per cent bonds.

An extra dividend of 2 per cent on common stock has been declared by the Hercules Powder Company in addition to regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, both payable March 25 to stockholders of record March 15.

#### MANUFACTURERS STUDY LABOR PROBLEM

##### Committee of New Jersey Council to Investigate Plan of Representation By Workers In Management of Industries—State Insurance Plan

The newly elected Board of Directors of the Manufacturers' Council of the State of New Jersey, held its first meeting at the Robert Treat Hotel, Newark, last week, and outlined a programme of activities for the year. Warren C. King, president of the King Chemical Company, Bound Brook, has been re-elected president of the Council; Colonel Austen Colgate, vice-president of Colgate and Company, Jersey City, first vice-president; Peter Smith, of the Barbour Flax Spinning Co., Paterson, third vice-president; and George E. Hoffman, of the Monument Pottery Company, Trenton, secretary. The new officers are Kirk Brown, president of the Condensite Company of America, who has been elected second vice-president; R. Monroe, president of the Monroe Calculating Machinery Company, Orange, treasurer; and T. S. K. Hawxhurst of the Gulf Refining Company, Bayonne, N. J., assistant treasurer.

The Board of Directors for the ensuing year comprises the officers and Arthur E. Barlow, Barlow Foundry, Newark; Washington M. Cross, Bull's Ferry Chemical Company, Camden; A. R. Frome, Joseph Campbell Company, Camden; R. E. Shoemaker, Cumberland Glass Manufacturing Company, Bridgeton; Irving T. Day, Day, Clark and Company, Newark; Ira A. Kip, Jr., Duratex Company, Newark; Robert Gaede, Gaede Silk Dyeing Company, Paterson; William Sefton, Hitchings and Company, Elizabeth; John Tenney, Howe Rubber Company, New Brunswick; Luther S. Ayer, International Motor Company, Plainfield; H. J. Edwards, Oxweld Acetylene Company, Newark; H. P. Sayford, Sayford Paper Specialty Company, Vineland; John W. Laffey, Standard Wire Company, Harrison; Elmer L. Knoedler, The Welsbach Company, Gloucester City.

The Insurance Committee is this year headed by Elmer L. Knoedler of the Welsbach Company, Gloucester City and includes J. S. Berry of the Spicer Manufacturing Company; H. P. Wherry, Rossendale-Reddaway Company; A. C. Clark, Raritan Copper Works; Peter Smith, Barbour Flax Spinning Company; C. E. Reid, Natural Carbonic Gas Company and C. W. Russ of the Armstrong Cork Company.

This committee will seek to frame, during the year, a statute providing for state insurance of employees, thus eliminating, without reducing compensation to the workers, the waste of some \$3,000,000 per annum, which it is found the employers of labor have been taxed, in excess of compensation paid to their employees. The labor interests of the State, no less than the employers, favor State insurance in New Jersey, and a study of this entire problem will be one of the chief matters before the Council during the year, with the view of preparing a suitable measure to be submitted to the next legislature.

The Labor Committee for 1919 is headed by H. J. Edwards of the Oxweld Acetylene Company and this Committee, together with the Transportation Committee, is yet to be completed. The Labor Committee is to make a special study of the plan of representation by the workers in the management of industrial concerns, with the view of determining what attitude the Council should take toward this plan.

The Council went on record in opposition to the \$14,000,000 appropriation bill for the United States Employment Service.

## The Color and Dyestuff Market

### DYESTUFFS MARKET STILL INACTIVE

Manufacturers Waiting for Improved Conditions in the Textile Industry—Phenol Takes Another Drop—Albumen Higher—Intermediates in Slightly Better Demand

#### PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced	Declined
Albumen, egg, 40c lb.	Albumen, domestic, 25c lb.
Acid, metanilic, 70c lb.	o-Naphthol, tech., 5c lb.
Aniline salts, 5c lb.	Phenol, 4c lb.
Benzidine sulphate, 25c lb.	Phthalic anhydride, 25c lb.
Benzozoate soda, 40c lb.	Resorcin, crystals, U.S.P., \$1.25 lb.
Bismarck brown R, 50c lb.	Rhodamine B, ex. cont. \$10 lb.
Logwood, crystals, 100 p.c., 2c lb.	

There has been little activity in the aniline dye market during the week. Buyers are still holding back, ordering only their closest needs. Textile manufacturers are still concerned with matters in regard to the reconstruction period of their business so that they are not bringing their demands into the market to any great extent as yet. Then again, the investing public, especially purchasers of clothing material, are indisposed to buy. Consequently a number of large textile industries in New England and other parts of the country are operating their mills only on half time, owing to the small demand for goods. This naturally reflects on the dye situation so that to some extent, the inactivity of the market may be traced to these conditions.

Furthermore, textile labor troubles still hamper manufacturers, and many are restricted financially on account of the delay in government payments. However, it is hoped that with the passing of the bill validating war contracts, operations will be resumed soon.

The coal-tar derivatives have not received much attention for the past week. Producers are inclined to believe that there will be some business in evidence in the near future, owing to the numerous inquiries received of late. Prices, as a whole, appear to be steady. The opinion is that the future demand for colors depends upon the textile industries. A small quantity of colors was imported during the week but there was little export business. Although small concessions in prices were reported by some concerns, the market is steady. The manufacturer seems to be waiting for the buyer and the buyer for the consumer.

#### Dye Bases and Dyewoods.

**Albumen**—The demand for the Chinese egg variety has been very active and the available supply is limited to such an extent that spot supplies are hardly in evidence. Quotations advanced during the week and are now \$1.80 to \$1.90 per pound. The imported blood was in better supply but the demand was limited. The quotations remain about the same as last reported. The demand for the domestic variety is quiet and prices range from 70c to 80c per pound.

**Annatto**—This material has not figured prominently in the trading of the past week. There is practically no feature of outstanding importance. Supplies are fairly easy to obtain, and it is expected that there will be a revival of buying interest in the near future. The prices are steady, and quotations range from 8½c to 11c per pound for the seed. The rolls are still quoted at 33c to 34c per pound.

**Divi Divi**—Apparently the imports of this commodity during the week had little effect upon the market, as the supply is still limited. Prices are still high and are not receiving much attention from buyers. The prices remain the same, \$75 per ton.

**Fustic**—The situation regarding the sticks is practically unchanged, as supplies are far in excess of the demand. As yet there has been no reduction in the price in the market. Quotations give \$42 to \$48 per ton. Fustic extract is steady, with prices from 13c@14c for the 42 degree. The 100 P. C. crystals are quoted at 28c@30c and the solid at 25c@30c per pound.

**Cochineal**—No special activity is reported in this product. The demand is not heavy and the supplies are more than sufficient to meet demands. The market is still quiet and a drop in prices is anticipated. The quotations on this material range from 75c to 90c per pound.

**Osage Orange Extract**—The domestic demand for this product is reported to be somewhat heavy and a fair export trade is in evidence so that no surplus of supplies is on hand. The 42 degree extract is quoted at 9c to 10c per pound. The 100 P. C. crystals is held at 20c per pound while the paste is quoted at 10c.

#### Coal-Tar Crudes

**Benzol**—This product is not especially active at this time, although business is being done on a small scale. Supplies are plentiful and needs, in all cases, can be met. The market remains steady at 20c to 25c per pound, according to quantity.

**Naphthalene**—Trading in this commodity is restricted mostly to the dealers, who are offering at lower prices than the producers. No great activity is reported as the demand is light. Supplies are fairly plentiful and are mostly of speculative interests, especially the flake variety. Quotations range from 8½c to 9½c per pound while the ball is quoted at 10½c to 11½c.

**Phenol**—This product has not received much attention during the week and the large stocks which have been in evidence still prevail. Producers have lowered prices, while dealers are willing to make concessions to a figure as low as 6c per pound. Producers are for the most part quoting from 8c to 10c per pound.

**Toluol**—This item is still in evidence in large quantities and the trading is limited. Quotations range from 25c to 35c per gallon for the pure and about 22c to 26c per gallon for the commercial.

**Xylo**—This coal-tar crude is still featureless and demand exceedingly light. Owing to the surplus supply, dealers are inclined to make concessions to stimulate business. Quotations are given at 40c to 45c per gallon, best grade.

#### Intermediates

**Aniline Oil**—There is practically no change in the market for this product. There is, however, a fairly good demand for small transactions for domestic use. The export demand is still noticeable although not as heavy as last reported. The quotation is 24c per pound, drums extra.

**Aniline Salts**—The demand for this material is fairly active and a good volume of business is passing from day to day. A better demand is noticed for the export trade. A decline of 5c per pound occurred during the week, the quotation now being about 35c per pound.

**Benzidine**—Very little increase in the business in this material has been noticed during the past week. There is a decline of 25c per pound for the sulphate which is now quoted at \$1.00 to \$1.10 and the base variety at \$1.30 to \$1.40 per pound.

**Beta Naphthol**—This is still as featureless as heretofore, the demand being almost at a standstill. A decline of 5c per pound is noted for the technical, which is quoted at 55c per pound, while quotations for the sublimed are still held at the same mark, 75c to 85c per pound.

**Para Nitrotoluol**—There was more activity in the trading in this product for the week. There is a slight scarcity owing to the extraordinary demand which at present, is far in excess of the supply. Quotations range from \$1.50 to \$1.55 per pound.

**O-Toluidine**—Although the demand for this product has not been exceedingly heavy, there has been a fairly active amount of business. Quotations range nearly the same, 45c to 50c per pound.

#### DYE SITUATION IN GERMANY

"In Germany and in other countries the stocks of dyes have been greatly diminished. It is necessary first to satisfy the great demand and to accumulate certain stocks in addition. In trade circles it is hoped to find foreign markets within a measurable time. Foreign competitors, apparently, will be unable to supply the demand fully, so that on quantitative grounds recourse will have to be had to German products," says the "Frankfurter Zeitung."

"The efforts of foreign countries to create a large chemical industry are not underrated, but it is unlikely that they will have serious consequences for Germany, with her long experience, which means a great advantage, especially in the dye industry. Competition is more likely to be felt in the simpler dyes than in more complicated products. Switzerland, however, in the last years of the war has made great advances in connection with the latter, and may, therefore, compete on ground which was formerly Germany's. Thus a considerable reduction in exports—possibly as much as 40 per cent—must be reckoned upon. The fuel supply is a source of great anxiety to the industry. The labor question also presents a serious problem."

#### BRITISH TEXTILE DYERS PROSPEROUS

The British Cotton and Wool Dyers' Association is in a much stronger position than when the war broke out, and there is some guarantee of regular dividends in future. Good progress has also been made during the war by the English Velvet and Cord Dyers' Association, and the results for the year ended December 31st are sufficiently satisfactory as compared with pre-war periods, and allow of the maintenance of the 15 per cent dividend, with a further large appropriation to reserve and a substantial increase in the balance carried forward. The Bleachers' Association has steadily progressed, and has built up a strong position after suffering from a certain measure of original over-capitalisation. Its reserves are substantial, but scarcely big enough to warrant capitalisation without affecting the rate of dividend. A very active business in Calico Printers' shares is also recorded. There is an all-round confidence in the future of textile coloring and bleaching, tempered only by misgivings as to the labor situation.

The business of Alliegro & Russo, Caracas, Venezuela, has been purchased by A. Alliegro, who has formed the firm of A. Alliegro & Company, and will continue in the same lines. The firm of Alliegro & Russo has been dissolved.

#### SHARE OF DU PONTS IN WAR WORK

**Company Supplied 40 Per Cent of the Explosives for the Allies—Construction of Old Hickory Plant With One Sulphuric Acid Unit Capable of Producing 28,000 Tons Annually**

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company produced 40 per cent of the explosives for the Allies during the war, producing 1,466,761,219 pounds, according to the annual report, just out. From 1915 to 1918, the gross capital of the company was increased from \$83,432,000 to \$308,846,000, or 270 per cent. There was distributed to stockholders in this period \$140,983,000. The gross business done by the organization in the war period totalled \$1,049,000,000.

The financial result of the four years' campaign is given in these words:

"The stock of E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company, the predecessor of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company, sold during the early months of the war at \$125 per share. The share of debenture stock and two shares of common stock of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company, which were exchanged for the former security, are worth in today's market (Dec. 31, 1918) \$593, or an increase in value of 374 per cent. In the meantime (1915-1918) the total dividends on the common stock of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company and on the exchanged securities of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company have amounted to 458 per cent on the par value of the original stock. It is difficult to imagine a more satisfactory financial result."

The report tells of the construction of the Old Hickory plant at Nashville, Tenn. This was constructed by the Government, and the profits on construction were to be \$1. The contract for this plan was signed on January 23, 1918. Ground was broken on March 8 and on June 1 the first sulphuric acid unit of 28,000 tons annual capacity began operations. Guncotton was first produced on June 23. The first finished powder was granulated on July 2 ahead of schedule, and by the time the armistice was signed the plant was 93 per cent complete, and had a daily production of 501,000 pounds of explosive.

The cost of this plant was \$75,000,000, and the du Pont Company, which was to be paid merely for operating the plant and producing powder, estimates that final profits on the whole operation, which involved an outlay of \$125,358,500, will not exceed \$1,300,000.

The annual report shows the company to have earned \$329,121,607 gross, and \$47,221,367 net, after providing for amortization. Profit and loss on sale of real estate, securities, etc., is placed at \$4,123,292, thus leaving net receipts of \$43,098,074, as compared with \$49,258,661 in the previous year, and \$82,107,692 in 1916. In 1915 the net was \$57,840,757. The earnings for last year were equal to approximately \$67 a share, as against \$77.56 in 1917.

#### BRITISH LICENSES FOR DYES

Consul General Robert P. Skinner cabled to the Department of Commerce, last week, that general licenses will be granted for the importation of all dyestuffs and other products covered by the prohibition that are of bona fide French, American, or Swiss origin. It will not be necessary at present, he asserts, to obtain licenses covering individual consignments coming from these countries. Inquiries concerning the embargo should be addressed to the Secretary, Dye Department, Board of Trade, 7 Whitehall Gardens, London.

## The Foreign Markets

### LONDON DRUG TRADE REVIVING

**Increased Demand for Fine Chemicals and Pharmaceutical Preparations for Export—Too Many Government Restrictions Still In Force—Price Changes**  
(*Special Cable to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS*)

London, March 11.—The demand for drugs and chemicals for export is reviving, due to the easing off in values following reductions in ocean freight rates. The increased activity is particularly noticeable in the demand for fine chemicals and pharmaceutical preparations. The relaxation of restrictions, however, is slow and until quite a number of Government departments are closed down one must not hope to witness a material increase of trade.

Trading in drugs and chemicals is in fair volume in spite of the export and import restrictions which are still in force. The delay in removing these restrictions is very discouraging to business men and the markets show a general sagging tendency, especially American synthetics for which there are few buyers.

The market is higher for Japanese refined camphor, menthol and star anise oil.

There is a firmer tone in nutgalls, jalap and lanolin. Prices are easier for nux vomica.

Lower quotations are given on caffeine, podophyllin, the salicylates, salol and barbital.

Factories handling crude camphor are reported to be forming plans for amalgamation.

### CANADA'S IMPORTS OF DYESTUFFS

The possible market for dyestuffs in Canada has attracted the attention of British exporters and the statistics of imports for 1918 are eagerly awaited. The trade is limited owing to the small number of textile mills and other industries using colors, but more than \$1,260,000 worth of dyes were sold to Canadian firms during the last nine months of 1918 by United States manufacturers and dealers. The United Kingdom sold only \$134,000 worth in the same time. Here are the figures:

Articles and Countries from which Imported	Unit of	Month of December						Nine Months Ending December					
		1917	Quantity	Value	1918	Quantity	Value	1916	Quantity	Value	1917	Quantity	Value
Aniline and coal tar dyes, soluble in water, in bulk or packages of not less than 1 pound weight, including azoiline and artificial alizarine—													
United Kingdom.....	Lb.	6,968	\$4,730	50,114	\$23,266	438,548	\$344,083	444,593	\$257,460	267,947	\$134,177		
United States.....	"	77,875	102,230	169,002	173,386	871,827	1,105,828	891,732	987,012	1,043,233	1,269,687		
Switzerland .....	"	7,975	10,811	200	464	10,604	14,001	62,981	95,328	43,724	75,558		
Totals .....	"	92,818	117,771	219,316	197,116	1,321,029	1,463,912	1,399,306	1,339,800	1,354,904	1,479,422		
Aniline oil, crude—													
United Kingdom.....	Lb.	11,246	2,909	36,528	10,881	108,276	77,287	150,551	40,839	215,942	58,363		
United States.....	"	11,246	2,909	36,528	10,881	108,276	77,287	150,551	40,839	215,942	58,363		
Totals .....	"	11,246	2,909	36,528	10,881	108,276	77,287	150,551	40,839	215,942	58,363		
Aniline salts—													
United Kingdom.....	Lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,347	785	
United States.....	"	50	43	648	360	8,669	4,246	15,481	6,920	2,088	1,002		
Totals .....	"	50	43	648	360	8,669	4,246	15,481	6,920	2,088	1,002		
Annatto, liquid or solid—													
United Kingdom.....	Lb.	40	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	140	46	112	195		
United States.....	"	7,985	2,235	10,334	3,772	102,695	17,937	114,896	27,477	42,962	13,425		
Totals .....	"	8,025	2,249	10,334	3,772	102,695	17,937	115,036	27,523	43,074	13,620		

## BRITISH DYE AND TEXTILE OUTLOOK

(Special Correspondence to DRUG &amp; CHEMICAL MARKETS)

London, March 1.—There are growing indications of a change for the better in the dye situation, according to the assurance given at the annual meeting of the Association of Export Merchants of Raw Materials and Yarns, at Bradford. T. H. Jones, of the War Trade Department, touched upon the very important question of finding new markets, a course that will be necessary in view of the loss of some of the old markets. The revitalisation of the export trade he described as being of paramount importance. He pointed out that the machinery of this country now is on such a basis that we can produce far more tops and yarns than the weaving machinery can cope with, and that therefore the export of tops and yarns is "absolutely necessary for the well-being of the country." Countries which in the past provided us with an outlet for these goods are no longer to be counted upon. Among the best of our markets prior to the war were Germany, Austria, and Russia. We cannot export to these markets at the present time, and it is essential that new ones should be found to replace them.

Mr. Jones, who made no secret of the fact that he does not view the future with optimism, further warned the gathering not to expect a continuance of the export trade with France at the war level. He declared that it is bound to die away, though the demand from France might not cease altogether.

Dr. F. W. Taussig's visit to Europe is expected to develop matters of interest in the dye industry. It is said that he will confer with Bernard M. Baruch and Vance McCormick concerning the recent British embargo on dyestuffs with a view to seeking certain modifications in favor of American products. Dr. Taussig is favorable to tariff protection for the industry in the United States, but is opposed to the licensing system.

## Foreign Trade Opportunities

The Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., has received the following inquiries for drugs, chemicals and accessories. Reserved addresses may be obtained from the Bureau and its district and cooperative offices. Request for each opportunity should be on a separate sheet and state opportunity number. The Bureau does not furnish credit ratings or assume responsibility as to the standing of foreign inquirers; the usual precautions should be taken in all cases.

2883—A man in Switzerland wishes to purchase pharmaceutical and industrial chemicals and drugs. Quotations should be given f. o. b. American port. Credit terms are desired. Correspondence may be in English. References.

2885—A man in Italy desires to purchase and to secure an agency for the sale of soap-making materials, bicarbonate of soda, pharmaceutical supplies, chemical products, dyestuffs, and dyes for bakery purposes. Correspondence should be in Italian. Reference.

2882—A pharmacist in France desires to secure an agency for the sale of chemicals, pharmaceutical products, drug specialties, bandages, etc. Correspondence should be in French.

2884—A man in France desires to secure an agency for the sale of pharmaceutical products. Correspondence should be in French.

2889—A firm in Sweden desires to purchase and to secure an agency for the sale of vegetable oils, animal fat, tallow, wax, resin, potash, vaselinum, and other raw materials for the manufacture of soap. Correspondence may be in English. References.

2891—A man in France wishes to secure an agency for the sale of agricultural machines, fertilizer, and viticultural and chemical products. Quotations should be given f. o. b. New York. Correspondence should be in French.

2892—A business man in France desires to secure an agency for the sale of chemical and pharmaceutical products. Correspondence should be in French. References.

2894—A man in Switzerland desires to secure an agency or to purchase chemicals and pharmaceutical products. Correspondence may be in English. References.

2895—The representative of a firm in Australia who is now in this country desires to secure the sole representation and to purchase chemicals, dry colors.

## FRANCE LOOKS TO U. S. FOR DYES

Chemicals and Dyes to the Value of \$12,000,000 Were Imported Annually from Germany—Method of Holding French Trade

Germany exported annually to France 61,292,000 francs worth of chemical products before the war, consisting largely of artificial dyestuffs; to the above figure should be added the value of such products manufactured in France in German subsidized laboratories, directed by German chemists, in order that German products might escape import duties and cost of transportation, and under the guise of French firms could take part in bids for Government contracts.

These German chemical works, seven in number, were established in the following French cities:

Neuville sur-Saone.—Works of the Badische Anilin & Soda Fabrik of Ludwigshafen.

Tremblay, near Creil.—La Compagnie Parisienne des Couleurs d'Aniline, a branch of the Farbwerk Meister Lucius & Bruning of Hoechst-on-Main.

Flers, par Croix du Nord.—Works of the Farbenfabrik Fried. Bayer & Co., of Elberfeld.

St. Fonds.—Works of the Aktiengesellschaft fur Anilin, Berlin products.

Montereau.—Works of the firm Merck, of Darmstadt, specializing in pharmaceutical drugs.

Lyon.—"La Manufacture Lyonnaise des Matieres Colorantes," a branch of the Casella Co. Works, of Mainkur.

Tourcoing.—The branch of Weiler-Meer, of Urdingen.

The above-mentioned concerns acquired a predominant situation that was consolidated by their relations with the head firms in Germany, while their products were consumed by four-fifths of the French consumers of chemicals and dyestuffs, says a bulletin issued by the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris.

It was not solely by the low price of their products that the Germans held the supremacy in these industries, but also in having at their disposal a large staff of carefully selected technicians and savants, marvelously equipped for scientific research work. They applied themselves to the industrial realization of the discoveries of French chemists (the honor of having discovered coal tar belongs undoubtedly to the French chemist Béchamp) as well as their own. They exerted every effort regardless of expense to solve difficulties, and in many instances advised the substitution of one product by another, and if need be, gave the exact composition of the baths, and submitted annually carefully prepared color cards (wool, silk and wool, wool and cotton, cotton, etc.) with the proportions to be employed.

Every year they made inquiries among the principal groups of chemical and dyestuffs consumers (silk, woolen, dyeing, and bleaching syndicates, the Chambers of Commerce of Rennes, Sedan, St. Etienne, Roanne, Louviers, Elbeuf, etc.) to learn their needs and to satisfy them.

"The bond of sympathy between France and America, becoming daily more intimate," says the bulletin, "the high opinion the French have of our industrial methods, the knowledge of our progress in the domain of chemistry, and the results obtained, are so many factors which will contribute to the successful introduction of the American chemical products into France after the close of the war."

The Baugh Chemical Company, Baltimore, is shipping acid phosphate to Norway.

# Prices Current of Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals & Dyestuffs in Original Packages

**NOTICE**—The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually Purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers.

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on such articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

## Drugs and Chemicals

Acetanilid, C.P., bbls., blk..lb.	.45	—	.49
Acetone	.16	—	.16%
Acetphenetidin	.250	—	.260
*Aconitine, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. vials....ea.	—	—	—
Agar, Agar, See Isinglass.			
No. 1	—	—	1.00
No. 2	.88	—	.90
No. 3	.80	—	.82
Alcohol 188 proof.....gal.	—	—	4.90
190 proof, U.S.P.....gal.	—	—	4.95
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof.....gal.	—	—	5.00
Wood, ref. 95 p.c.....gal.	1.28	—	1.30
97 p.c.	1.31	—	1.33
Denatured, 180 proof.....gal.	.39	—	.42
188 proof.....gal.	.42	—	.44
Aldehyde	1.25	—	1.45
Almonds, bitter	.40	—	.41
Sweet	.39	—	.40
Meal	—	—	.46
Aloin, U.S.P. powd.	.99	—	1.03
Aluminum (see Heavy Chemicals)	—	—	—
Ambergris, black	10.00	—	12.00
Grey	25.00	—	26.00
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.	.80	—	.85
Benzoate, cryst., U.S.P....lb.	—	—	11.00
Bichromate, C. P.	—	—	1.20
Bromide, gran. bulk..lb.	.55	—	.56
Carb. Dom. U.S. kegs, powd. lb.	.13	—	.14
Citrate, U.S.P.	—	—	1.31
Green scales, U.S.P.	—	—	.37
Hypophosphite	—	—	2.15
Iodide	—	—	4.20
Molybdate, Pure	—	—	7.00
Muriate, C. P.	—	—	.45
Nitrate, cryst., C. P....lb.	.25	—	.26
Gran.	—	—	.54
Oxalate, Pure	—	—	1.15
Persulphate	—	—	1.00
Phosphate (Dibasic)	.50	—	.60
Salicylate	—	—	1.25
Amyl Acetate, bulk, drums, gal.	3.80	—	4.10
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony)	—	—	.18
Needle powder	—	—	13% — .14
Sulphate, 16-17 per cent free sulphur	.35	—	.74
Antipyrine, bulk	19.50	—	21.00
Apomorphine Hydrochloride, oz.	—	—	31.20
Areca Nuts	.38	—	.40
Powdered	—	—	.44
Argols	.08	—	.12
Arsenic, red	.40	—	.42
White	.09%	—	.10
Aspirin	1.30	—	1.35
Atropine, Alk. U.S.P., 1-oz. v. oz.	—	—	47.50
Sulphate, U.S.P., 1-oz. v. oz.	—	—	37.50
*Barium Carb. prec. pure...lb.	—	—	—
*Chlorate, pure	.50	—	.60
Bay Rum, Porto Rico....gal.	3.45	—	3.50
St. Thomas	3.70	—	3.80
Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of almonds)			
Benzol, See Coal Tar Crudes			
Berberine, Sulphate, 1-oz.c.v.oz.	2.50	—	3.00
Beta Naphthol (see Intermediates)			

\*Nominal.

## WHERE TO BUY

Conserve:—

## GLYCERINE

By using:—

## NULOMOLINE "T.P."

And save money.

All users of Glycerine should study the many advantages of Nulomoline "T.P."

Manufactured by:

## THE NULOMOLINE COMPANY

Distributed by:

**W. J. BUSH & CO., Inc.**  
100 William Street, New York City

Bismuth, Citrate, U.S.P....lb.	—	—	3.50
Salicylate	—	—	3.35
Subcarbonate, U.S.P. ....lb.	—	—	3.50
Subgallate	—	—	3.50
Subiodide	—	—	5.60
Subnitrate	—	—	3.20
Subsalsicylate	—	—	3.90
Tannate	—	—	3.15
Borax, in bbls., crystals....lb.	—	—	.0734
Crystals, U.S.P., Kegs....lb.	—	—	.0694
*Imported	—	—	.59
Bromine, tech., bulk.....lb.	—	—	.55
Burgundy Pitch, Dom.....lb.	.09	—	.09%
Cadmium Bromide, crystals....lb.	1.75	—	1.80
Iodide	—	—	4.40
Metal sticks	—	—	1.45
Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk....lb.	8.50	—	9.00
Hydrobromide	—	—	10.70
Citrated, U.S.P.	—	—	7.25
Phosphate	—	—	14.00
Sulphate	—	—	15.00
Crystals, U.S.P., Kegs....lb.	—	—	1.85
Drums and bbls. added....lb.	—	—	16%
C.P. in cans	—	—	18%
Dynamite, drums included....lb.	—	—	14%
Saponifications, loose....lb.	—	—	10%
Soap, Lye, loose....lb.	—	—	.9%
Grains of Paradise	—	—	.90
Guaiacol, Liquid	—	—	18.00
Guarana	—	—	.90
Haarlem Oil, bottles....gross	—	—	5.00
Hexamethylenetetramine....lb.	—	—	1.15
Hops, N. Y., 1918, prime....lb.	—	—	.36
Pacific Coast, 1918, prime....lb.	—	—	.38
Hydrogen Peroxide, U.S.P., 10 gr. lots			
4-oz. bottles	—	—	7.25
12-oz. bottles	—	—	16.25
16-oz. bottles	—	—	22.25
Hydroquinone, bulk	—	—	2.70
Iodine, Resublimed	—	—	4.25
Iodoform, Powdered, bulk....lb.	—	—	5.00
Crystals	—	—	5.35
Iron Citrate, U.S.P.	—	—	1.31
Green scales, U.S.P.	—	—	1.64
Phosphate, U.S.P.	—	—	1.21
Pyrophosphate, U.S.P.	—	—	1.26
Isinglass, American	—	—	.80
Russian	—	—	10.50
See Agar Agar			
Kamala, U.S.P.	—	—	3.15
Kola Nuts, West Indies	—	—	.22
Lanolin, hydrous, cans U.S.P.	—	—	.38
Anhydrous, cans	—	—	.46
Lead Iodide, U.S.P.	—	—	2.95
Licorice, U.S.P., Syrian	—	—	.24
Sticks, bbls. Corigliano	—	—	.83
Lupulin	—	—	3.00
Lycopodium, U.S.P.	—	—	1.50
Magnesium Carb. U.S.P.bbls.lb.	—	—	.25
Glycerophosphate	—	—	4.35
Hypophosphite	—	—	1.65
Iodide	—	—	4.85
Oxide, tins light	—	—	1.10
Chloroform, drums, U.S.P....lb.	—	—	4.21
Peroxide, cans	—	—	2.15
*Nominal			

## Drugs &amp; Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Magnesium Salicylate	lb.	1.30	— 1.37
Sulphate, Epsom Salt, tech.	100-lbs.	2.75	— 3.50
U. S. P.	100-lbs.	3.50	— 3.75
Manganese Glycerophos	lb.	3.35	— 3.40
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Iodide	lb.	—	4.85
Peroxide	lb.	.75	— .80
Sulphate, crystals	lb.	.60	— .67
Manna, large flake	lb.	.75	— .85
Small flake	lb.	.57	— .59
Menthol, Japanese	lb.	5.85	— 6.00
Mercury flasks, 75 lb.	ea.	—	75.00
Bisulphite	lb.	—	1.09
Blue Mass	lb.	—	.75
Powdered	lb.	—	.77
Blue Ointment, 30 p.c.	lb.	—	.73
50 p.c.	lb.	—	1.02
Calomel, Amer.	lb.	—	1.51
Corrosive Sublimate cryst.	lb.	—	1.41
Powdered, Granular	lb.	—	1.36
Iodide, Green	lb.	—	4.25
Red	lb.	—	4.35
Yellow	lb.	—	4.25
Red Precipitate	lb.	—	1.66
Powdered	lb.	—	1.76
White Precipitate	lb.	—	1.80
Powdered	lb.	—	1.85
with chalk	lb.	—	.75
Methyl salicylate	lb.	.50	— .60
Methylene Blue, medicinal	lb.	12.90	— 14.75
Milk, powdered	lb.	.16	— .19
Mirbane Oil, refined, drums	lb.	17%—	— 19%
Morphine, Acet. bulk	oz.	—	12.80
Sulphate, bulk	oz.	—	— 11.80
Diacetyl. Hydcl., 5-oz. cans.	—	— 15.70	
Moss, Iceland	lb.	.21	— .23
Irish	lb.	.12	— .14
Musk, pods, Cab.	oz.	12.00	— 12.40
Tonquin	oz.	25.00	— 26.00
Grain, Cab.	oz.	18.50	— 19.00
Tonquin	lb.	42.00	— 44.00
Synthetic	lb.	30.00	— 30.10
Naphthalene, See Coal Tar Products.			
Nickel and Ammon. Sulphate	lb.	—	.22
Sulphate	lb.	.27	— .29
Nux Vomica, whole	lb.	10%—	.11
Powdered	lb.	.14	— .18
Opium, cases, U.S.P.	lb.	—	22.50
Granular	lb.	—	25.50
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	—	24.50
Oxgall, pure U.S.P.	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Papain	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P. gal.	3.10	— 3.60	
Paris Green, kegs	lb.	.35	— .37
Petroleum, light amber	lb.	.08	— .09
Cream White	lb.	.09	— .09%
Lily White	lb.	.14	— .15
Snow White	lb.	.16	— .17
Phenolphthalein	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Phosphorus, yellow	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Red	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Pilocarpine	oz.	16.00	— 16.20
Poppy Heads	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Potassium acetate	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Bicarb.	lb.	.70	— .75
Bisulphite	lb.	.45	— .60
C. P.	lb.	.75	— .85
Bromide Crystals, bulk	lb.	.55	— .56
Granulated	lb.	.50	— .51
Chromate, crystals, yellow, tech. 1-lb. c. b. 10.	lb.	—	1.70
Citrate, bulk U.S.P.	lb.	—	2.02
Glycerophosphate, bulk	oz.	—	1.45
Hypophosphite, bulk	oz.	2.15	— 2.20
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	3.55
Lactophosphate	oz.	—	.25
Permanganate, U.S.P.	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Salicylate	lb.	—	2.00
Sulphate, C.P.	lb.	1.11	— 1.16
Tartate, powdered	lb.	1.31	— 1.32
Procaine, oz. bottles	7.00	— 7.50	
5 gr. bottles	1.50	— 1.60	
*Quinine, Bisulphate, 100 oz. tins	oz.	—	.90
Sulphate, 100 oz. tins	oz.	—	.90
50-oz. tins	oz.	—	.91
25-oz. tins	oz.	—	.92
5-oz. tins	oz.	—	.94
1-oz. tins	oz.	—	.98
Second Hands, Java...	oz.	—	1.05
Second Hands, American...	oz.	—	1.10
Quinidine Alk. crystals, tins oz.	oz.	—	1.06
Sulphate, tins	oz.	—	.70
Resorcin crystals, U.S.P...	lb.	—	6.50
Rochell Salt, crystals, bxs. lb.	lb.	—	.47
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	—	— .46%
Saccharin, U.S.P., soluble...	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
U.S.P., Insoluble...	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Salicin, bulk	lb.	30.00	— 30.50

\*Nominal

## WHERE TO BUY

## 1892 ALEX. C. FERGUSSON, JR. 1918

## DYESTUFFS AND CHEMICALS

Fuchsine Crystals, Bismark Brown, Acid

Scarlet, Fonceau

## Phthalic Anhyd.—Red Prussiate

## Dyewood Extracts

## 450 Chestnut Street

## Philadelphia

## Acids

Acetic, 28 p.c.	lb.	.04	— .04%
Glacial	lb.	.15	— .15%
Acetyl-salicylic	lb.	1.30	— 1.35
Benzic, from gum	lb.	—	—
U.S.P., ex toluol	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Boric, cryst., bbls.	lb.	1.34	— .15
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	1.34	— .15
Butyric, Tech. 60 p.c.	lb.	1.45	— 1.55
Camphor	lb.	4.40	— 4.50
Carbolic cryst., U.S.P., drs.	lb.	.08	— .15
1-lb. bottle	lb.	—	.22
5-lb. bottles	lb.	—	.20
50 to 100-lb. tins	lb.	—	.16
Chromic, U.S.P.	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Chrysophanic	lb.	—	5.50
Citric, crystals, bbls.	lb.	—	1.25%
Powdered	lb.	—	1.26
Second hands	lb.	—	1.25
Cresylic, 95-100 p.c.	gal.	1.15	— 1.25
Formic, 75 p.c., tech.	lb.	.36	— .38
Gallic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	1.60	— 1.65
Glycerophosphoric	lb.	3.45	— 5.00
Hydriodic, sp. g. 1.150...	oz.	.25	— .30
Hydrofluoric, 48 p.c. C.P.	lb.	.11	— .11%
Hydrosilicofluoric, 10 p.c. tech.	lb.	.40	— .45
20 p.c. tech.	lb.	.50	— .60
Hypophosphorous, 50 p.c.	lb.	—	2.50
U.S.P., 10 p.c.	lb.	.65	— .70
Lactic, U.S.P., VIII.	lb.	—	2.15
U.S.P., IX.	lb.	—	2.40
Molybdic, C.P.	lb.	6.90	— 7.40
Muriatic, 20 deg. carboys	lb.	.03	— .02%
Nitric, 42 deg. carboys	lb.	.08	— .10
Nitro Muriatic	lb.	.20	— .23
Oleic, purified	lb.	.23	— .28
Oxalic, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.37	— .39
Picric, kegs	lb.	—	.85
Phosphoric, 85-88 p.c. syr. U.S.P.	lb.	.35	— .36
50 p.c. tech.	lb.	.23	— .25%
Pyrogallic, resublimed	lb.	2.90	— 3.00
Crystals, bottles	lb.	2.60	— 2.70
Pyroglyneous, purified	lb.	.05	— .05%
Technical	gal.	.12	— .12%
Salicylic, Bulk, U.S.P.	lb.	.45	— .50
Stearic, triple pressed	lb.	.20	— .21
Sulphuric, C.P.	lb.	.08	— .09
66 deg. tech. f.o.b. wks.	ton	—	22.00
*Sulphurous	lb.	.06	— .06%
Tannic, technical	lb.	.65	— .85
U.S.P., bulk	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Tartaric Crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	—	.87%
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	—	.86%
Trichloracetic, U.S.P.	lb.	4.40	— 4.50

## Essential Oils

Almond, bitter	lb.	10.00	— 11.00
Tech. Artificial	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Free from chlorine	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Sweet	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Amber, crude	lb.	2.40	— 2.50
*Rectified	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Anise, U.S.P.	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Bay	lb.	2.90	— 3.00
Bergamot	lb.	6.75	— 7.00
Synthetic	lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Bois de Rose	lb.	5.00	— 5.25
Cade	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Cajuput, bottle, Native, cs.	lb.	.85	— .95
Camphor, By-Products	lb.	.12	— .14
Japanese, white	lb.	.21	— .22
Caraway, Rectified	lb.	7.75	— 8.00
Cassia, 75-80 p.c.	lb.	2.75	— 2.80
Lead, Free	lb.	2.90	— 3.00
Redistilled, U.S.P.	lb.	3.30	— 3.35
Cedar Leaf	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Cedar Wood, light	lb.	.22	— .24
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy	lb.	—	— 24.00
Citronella, Native	lb.	.51	— .55
Java	lb.	.70	— .75
Cloves, can	lb.	2.20	— 2.25
Bottles	lb.	2.25	— 2.30
Copainia, U.S.P.	lb.	.90	— 1.00
*Coriander U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 35.00
Cubebs, U.S.P.	lb.	8.50	— 8.75
Cumin	lb.	10.00	— 11.00
Erigeron	lb.	—	— 5.25
Eucalyptus, Australian, U.S.P.	lb.	.60	— .65
Fennel, sweet, U.S.P.	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Geranium, Rose Algerian	lb.	10.50	— 11.00
Bourbon (Reunion)	lb.	10.00	— 11.00
Turkish	lb.	5.25	— 5.50
Ginger	lb.	8.00	— 8.25
Gingergrass	lb.	—	— 3.25
Hemlock	lb.	1.05	— 1.20
Juniper Berries, rect.	lb.	10.50	— 11.00

\*Nominal

Spirits, see Naval Stores.

Vanillin

Witch Hazel, Ext., dble dist.

Zinc Carbonate

Chloride

Iodide, bulk

Oxide, 500 lb. bbls.

Toluol. See Coal Tar Crudes.

Turpentine, Venice, True...

Artificial

Spirits, see Naval Stores.

Vanillin

Witch Hazel, Ext., dble dist.

Zinc Carbonate

Chloride

Iodide, bulk

Oxide, U.S.P., bbls.

Toluol. See Coal Tar Crudes.

Turpentine, Venice, True...

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Spirits, see Naval Stores.

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Zinc Carbonate

Chloride

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Chloride

Iodide, bulk

Oxide, U.S.P., bbls.

Toluol. See Coal Tar Crudes

## Drugs &amp; Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Juniper Berries, Twice rect.	lb. 12.75	-13.00
Wood	lb. 2.00	-2.15
Lavender Flowers, U.S.P.	lb. 6.75	-7.50
Garden	lb. 1.40	-1.55
Spike	lb. 1.35	-1.50
Lemon, U.S.P.	lb. 1.40	-1.50
Lemongrass, Native	lb. 4.75	-5.00
Limes, Expressed	lb. 1.60	-1.75
Distilled	lb. 5.00	-5.25
Linaloe	lb. 2.00	-2.10
Mace, distilled	lb. 2.00	-3.20
*Mustard, natural	lb. 13.00	-14.00
Artificial	lb. 120.00	-140.00
Neroli, bigarade	lb. 18.00	-18.50
Petale	lb. 12.00	-12.50
Artificial	lb. 1.25	-1.30
Nutmeg, U.S.P.	lb. 2.00	-2.10
Orange, bitter	lb. -	-2.00
Sweet, West Indian	lb. 1.80	-1.90
Italian	lb. 2.75	-2.90
Orisanum, Imitation	lb. .50	-.60
Orris Concrete	oz. 5.00	-5.25
Patchouli	lb. 22.00	-23.00
Penroyal, domestic	lb. 1.75	-1.85
Imported	lb. 1.25	-1.30
Peppermint, tins	lb. 8.50	-9.00
Meditilled, U.S.P.	lb. 9.00	-9.50
Bottles	lb. 9.00	-10.00
Petit Grain, So. America	lb. 3.75	-4.00
French	lb. 8.50	-8.65
Pinus Sylvestris	lb. 2.25	-2.50
Pumilio	lb. 5.00	-6.00
Rose, French	oz. 25.00	-25.50
Synthetic, red	lb. 40.00	-45.00
Rosemary, French, U.S.P.	lb. 1.50	-1.60
Sefrol	lb. -	.65
Sandalwood, East India	lb. 11.50	-12.00
Sassafras, natural	lb. 2.10	-2.25
Artificial	lb. .47	-50
Savin	lb. 6.00	-6.50
Spearmint	lb. 8.50	-9.00
Spruce	lb. 1.05	-1.25
Tansy, Amer.	lb. 4.00	-4.25
Thyme, red, French, U.S.P.	lb. 1.95	-2.05
White, French	lb. 2.15	-2.25
Wintergreen, U.S.P.	lb. 7.50	-8.00
Synthetic, U.S.P., bulk	lb. .50	-60
Wormseed, Baltimore	lb. 4.00	-4.50
Wormwood, Dom.	lb. 5.25	-5.50
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon	lb. 11.50	-12.50
Manila	lb. 40.00	-45.00
Artificial	lb. -	-12.00

## OLEORESINS

*Aspidium (Malefern)	lb. 16.50	-17.00
Capicum, 1-lb. bottles	lb. 4.50	-4.75
Cubeb	lb. 7.50	-7.75
*Ginger	lb. 3.75	-4.00
*Malefern	lb. 16.00	-16.50
Mullein (so-called)	lb. 5.00	-5.25
Orris, domestic	lb. -	-20.00
Imported	lb. 20.00	-21.00
Parsley Fruit (Petroselinum)	lb. 7.50	-8.00
Pepper, black	lb. -	-7.00

## Crude Drugs

BALSAMS		
Copaiba, Para	lb. .57	-.59
South American	lb. .75	-.80
Fir, Canada	lb. 7.90	-8.00
Peru	lb. 1.60	-1.65
Tolu	lb. 3.50	-3.55
Angostura	lb. 1.15	-1.25

## BARKS

Basswood Bark, pressed	lb. .28	-.30
Blackhawk, of root	lb. .60	-.65
of Tree	lb. .35	-.40
Buckthorn	lb. .23	-.24
Calisaya	lb. .95	-.100
Cascara Sagrada	lb. 18.50	-.20
Cascarilla, quills	lb. .24	-.25
Siftings	lb. .12	-.13
Chestnut	lb. .10	-.10
Chinchona, red quills	lb. .65	-.73
Broken	lb. .60	-.70
*Yellow "quills"	lb. -	-
*Broken	lb. .70	-.75
*Loxa, pale, bs.	lb. -	-
*Powdered, boxes	lb. -	-
Maracaibo, yellow, powd.	lb. -	-
Condurango	lb. .11	-.12
Cotton Root	lb. .18	-.20
Cramp (true)	lb. .55	-.60
Cramp (so-called)	lb. .10	-.11
Dogwood, Jamaica	lb. .09	-.10
Elm, grinding	lb. .14	-.15
Select bds.	lb. .20	-.21

\*Nominal

## WHERE TO BUY

**Antoine Chiris Co.**  
NEW YORK  
IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS  
ESSENTIAL OILS  
SYNTHETIC CHEMICALS

**Fritzsche Brothers**

New York

**ESSENTIAL - OILS**

Hemlock	lb. .10	-.11
Lemon Peel	lb. .10	-.10
Mezereon	lb. .22	-.23
Oak, red	lb. .08	-.09
White	lb. .08	-.09
*Orange Peel, bitter	lb. .13	-.14
Malaga, Sweet	lb. .12	-.13
Trieste, sweet	lb. .13	-.13
Prickly Ash, Southern	lb. .23	-.24
Northern	lb. .26	-.28
Pomegranate of Root	lb. .25	-.28
of Fruit	lb. .20	-.23
Sassafras, ordinary	lb. .30	-.35
Select	lb. .63	-.69
Simaruba	lb. .12	-.13
Soap, whole	lb. .22	-.28
Cut	lb. .16	-.19
Crushed	lb. .23	-.24
Wahoo, of Root	lb. .23	-.24
of Tree	lb. .24	-.25
Willow, Black	lb. .08	-.09
White	lb. .16	-.17
White Pine	lb. .07	-.08
White Poplar	lb. .07	-.08
Wild Cherry	lb. .26	-.35
Witch Hazel	lb. .06	-.08

## BEANS

Calabar	lb. .74	-.79
St. Ignatius	lb. .27	-.28
St. John's Bread	lb. .29	-.30
Tonka, Angostura	lb. 1.20	-.125
Para	lb. .70	-.73
Surinam	lb. .75	-.80
Vanilla, Mexican, whole	lb. 4.25	-.525
Cuts	lb. 3.25	-.350
Bourbon	lb. 3.00	-.350
South American	lb. 2.95	-.320
Tahiti, White Label	lb. 1.65	-.175
Green Label	lb. 1.55	-.160

## BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary	lb. 1.30	-.135
XX	lb. 1.34	-.139
Powdered	lb. 1.35	-.140
Fish	lb. .65	-.69
Horse, Nettle, dry	lb. .67	-.70
Juniper	lb. .08	-.09
Laurel	lb. .08	-.10
Poke	lb. .10	-.11
Prickly Ash	lb. .12	-.13
Saw Palmetto	lb. .14	-.16
Sloe	lb. .40	-.42

## FLOWERS

Arnica	lb. .70	-.75
Powdered	lb. .85	-.95
Borage	lb. .59	-.69
Calendula Petals	lb. 1.05	-.260
Chamomile, German	lb. -	-
Hungarian type	lb. .45	-.48
Roman	lb. .75	-.80
Spanish	lb. .40	-.45
Clover Tops	lb. .13	-.15
Dogwood	lb. .17	-.18
Elder	lb. .32	-.35
Insect, open	lb. .30	-.33
*Closed	lb. .38	-.39
Powd. Flowers and stems	lb. .25	-.30
Powd. Flowers	lb. .33	-.35
*Koussou	lb. -	-
Lavender, ordinary	lb. .24	-.25
Select	lb. -	-
*Nominal	lb. -	-

Linden, with leaves	lb. .35	-.37
Without Leaves	lb. .65	-.70
Black	lb. .40	-.45
Mullein	lb. .17	-.180
Orange	lb. .19	-.200
Poppy, red	lb. .95	-.110
Rosemary	lb. .69	-.70
Saffron, American	lb. .36	-.38
Valencia	lb. 14.00	-.45.50
Tilia (see Linden)	lb. -	-

## GUMS

Aloes, Barbados	lb. .96	-.105
Cape	lb. .13	-.15
Curacao, cases	lb. .08	-.09
*Socotrine, whole	lb. -	-
Powdered	lb. -	-
Ammoniac, tears	lb. 1.46	-.152
Powdered	lb. 1.49	-.153
Arabic, firsts	lb. .50	-.51
*Seconds	lb. -	-
Sorts Amber	lb. .19	-.21
Powdered	lb. -	-
*Asafoetida, whole, U.S.P.	lb. -	-
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb. 3.75	-.400
Benzoin, Siam	lb. 1.35	-.150
Sumatra	lb. .30	-.35
Gamboge	lb. 2.60	-.265
Catechu	lb. .20	-.23
Chicle, Mexican	lb. .75	-.100
Euphorbium	lb. .23	-.25
Powdered	lb. .30	-.35
Galbanum	lb. 1.38	-.145
Gamboge	lb. .95	-.105
Hemlock	lb. .83	-.90
Guaiac	lb. .17	-.175
Kino	lb. .49	-.59
Mastic	lb. -	-
Myrrh, Select	lb. .90	-.100
Valencia	lb. .70	-.78
Siftings	lb. -	-
Oilbanum, siftings	lb. .12	-.15
Tears	lb. .18	-.20
Sandarac	lb. .71	-.72
*Senegal, picked	lb. .34	-.39
Sorts	lb. .28	-.30
Spruce	lb. .63	-.72
Styrax, Art. cases	lb. 1.80	-.185
Thus, per bbl.	lb. 230	-.18.00
Tragacanth, Aleppo first	lb. 4.15	-.42
Seconds	lb. 2.50	-.25
Thirds	lb. 2.75	-.25
*Turkey, firsts	lb. -	-
Seconds	lb. -	-
Thirds	lb. -	-

## LEAVES AND HERBS

Aconite	lb. .50	-.60
Balmony	lb. .11	-.13
Bay, true	lb. -	-
Belladonna	lb. .55	-.65
Boneset, leaves and tops	lb. .17	-.19
Buchu short	lb. 3.00	-.325
*Long	lb. 3.00	-.325
Cannabis, true, imported	lb. .29	-.33
Catnip	lb. .05	-.07
Chestnut	lb. .39	-.40
Coca, Huanuco	lb. .54	-.58
*Truxillo	lb. .18	-.20
Coltsfoot	lb. .28	-.31
Conium	lb. .11	-.13
Corn Silk	lb. .11	-.13
Damiana	lb. .13	-.15
Deer Tongue	lb. .16	-.17
Digitalis, Domestic	lb. .38	-.40
Imported	lb. .38	-.40
Eucalyptus	lb. .08	-.09
Euphorbia Pilularia	lb. .16	-.17
Grindelia Robusta	lb. .09	-.11
Henbane, German	lb. -	-
*Russian	lb. .65	-.65
Domestic	lb. .31	-.32
Henna	lb. .31	-.33
Horehound	lb. .21	-.23
Jaborandi	lb. .38	-.40
Laurel	lb. .10	-.11
Life Everlasting	lb. .29	-.35
Liverwort	lb. .12	-.14
Lobelia	lb. .28	-.30
Matico	lb. .16	-.17
*Marjoram, German	lb. .52	-.53
French	lb. .50	-.52
Motherwort herb	lb. .16	-.17
Patchouli	lb. .28	-.30
Pennyroyal	lb. .18	-.20
Peppermint, American	lb. .26	-.25
Pichi	lb. .11	-.12
Prince's Pine	lb. -	-
*Nominal	lb. -	-

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

[MARCH 12, 1919]

# Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Blanc Fixe, dry	lb.	.05	—	.054
Barium, chloride	ton	—	—	85.00
Dioxide	lb.	.26	—	.27
Nitrate	lb.	—	—	1234
Barytes, floated, white	ton	25.00	—	35.00
Off color	ton	14.00	—	18.00
Bleaching Pd., f.o.b. wks.	ton	2.00	—	2.10
Calcium Acetate	ton	100 lbs.	2.00	—
Carbide	lb.	.08	—	.09
Carbonate	lb.	—	—	—
Chloride, solid, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	22.50	—	24.50
Granulated, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	—	—	—
Solid, second hands	ton	30.00	—	34.00
Gran. second hands	ton	40.00	—	45.00
Sulphate, 98-99 p.c.	lb.	.0734	—	.0834
Copper Tetrachloride	lb.	.14	—	.15
Copper Carbonate	lb.	.30	—	.32
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.40	—	.42
Powdered	lb.	.40	—	.42
Sulphate, 98-99 p.c.	lb.	.0734	—	.0834
Powdered	lb.	—	—	.08
Second hands	lb.	.1234	—	.13
Cyanide chlor. Mix.	73-76	—	—	.25
Coppers, f.o.b. works	ton	100 lbs.	1.85	—
Fuel Oil, crude	gal.	3.30	—	3.50
Refined	gal.	—	—	.55
Hydrofluoric Ac. 63 p.c. bbls.	lb.	—	—	48 p.c. in carbons.
52 p.c. in carbons.	lb.	—	—	.08
Lead, Acetate, brown sugar	lb.	—	—	.11
Broken Cakes	lb.	.1234	—	.13
Granulated	lb.	.13	—	.14
Arsenate, powdered	lb.	.14	—	.1434
Paste	lb.	.30	—	.32
*Nitrate	lb.	.15	—	.17
Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd.	lb.	.85	—	.86
Foreign	lb.	.0934	—	.0934
Red, American	lb.	—	—	—
Sulphate, basic	lb.	—	—	.104
White, Basic Carb., Amer. dry	lb.	—	—	.0834
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over	lb.	—	—	.0914
English	lb.	—	—	.1024
Lime, hydrate	lb.	—	—	—
Sulphur solution	lb.	Nominal	—	—
Magnesite, f.o.b. Cal.	ton	15.12	—	19.12
f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	42.00	—	44.00
Muriatic acid,	ton	65.00	—	70.00
*18 deg. carbons	100 lbs.	1.30	—	1.40
20 deg. carbons	100 lbs.	1.40	—	1.60
22 deg. carbons	100 lbs.	1.75	—	1.85
Nickel oxide	lb.	.60	—	.70
Salts, single	lb.	.15	—	.16
double	lb.	.13	—	.14
Nitric acid, 36 deg. carbons	lb.	.0634	—	.0634
*38 deg. carbons	lb.	.0734	—	.08
40 deg. carbons	lb.	.0734	—	.08
42 deg. carbons	lb.	—	—	.0534
Aqua Fortis, 50 deg. carb.	lb.	—	—	.0534
38 deg. carbons	lb.	—	—	.06
40 deg. carbons	lb.	—	—	.0634
42 deg. carbons	lb.	—	—	.08
Phosphorus, red	lb.	.50	—	.60
Yellow	lb.	—	—	—
Plaster of Paris	bbi.	1.50	—	.176
True Dental	bbi.	1.75	—	2.00
Potash Caustic, 88-92	lb.	—	—	.55
Potassium Bichromate	lb.	.3634	—	.3734
Carbonate, calc.	lb.	.25	—	.30
Chlorate, cryst.	lb.	.40	—	.42
Sulphate	lb.	—	—	.15
Powdered	lb.	.40	—	.42
Japanese	lb.	.33	—	.34
Muriate, basis 80 p.c.	ton	300.00	—	350.00
Prussiate, red	lb.	1.75	—	.190
Saltpetre, Granulated	lb.	.65	—	.70
Refined	lb.	.2634	—	.27
Soda Ash, 58 p.c. in bags	100 lbs.	.3134	—	.3134
In bbls.	lb.	—	—	1.50
Caustic, 76 p.c. Solid	100 lbs.	3.00	—	.325
Ground, 76 p.c.	100 lbs.	—	—	.40
Sodium Bichromate	lb.	.1134	—	.12
Bisulphite	lb.	—	—	—
Carbonate, Sal. Soda, Am. 100lb.	lb.	1.60	—	1.75
Chlorate	lb.	.18	—	.20
Cyanide	lb.	.30	—	.35
Hyposulphite, bbls.	100 lbs.	2.60	—	3.00
Kegs	lb.	—	—	4.3234
Refined, tech.	100 lbs.	3.00	—	3.25
Nitrate	lb.	.0634	—	.07
Prussiate, Yellow	lb.	.14	—	.16
Silicate, 60 p.c.	100 lbs.	.26	—	.30
40 p.c.	100 lbs.	4.00	—	.45
Sod. Sulph., G.P. salt	100 lbs.	1.60	—	.180
Sulphide 60-62 p.c. cryst.	lb.	.05	—	.06
*Sulphur (crude) f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	60.00	—	70.00
Sulphur Dioxide	lb.	—	—	.11
Nominal	lb.	—	—	—

## WHERE TO BUY

### ZINC OXIDE

Lead Free

**Katzenbach & Bullock Co.**  
New York Trenton Chicago  
Boston San Francisco

Sulphuric Acid	60 deg. f.o.b. wks.	ton	—	—	11.00
66 deg. f.o.b. wks.	ton	—	—	20.00	—
Oleum, f.o.b. wks.	ton	—	—	22.00	—
Battery Acid car's per 100lbs.	Nominal	lb.	—	—	—
Tin, bichloride	lb.	—	—	274	.28
Zinc, carbonate	lb.	—	—	.18	.21
Chloride	lb.	—	—	.14	.15
Oxide, French	lb.	—	—	.034	.104
Leaded	lb.	—	—	.0434	.0634
Sulphate	lb.	—	—	—	—

### Dyestuffs, Tanning Materials and Accessories

### COAL-TAR CRUDES

Benzol, C. P.	(90 p.c.)	gal.	.20	—	.25
Cresylic acid, crude	95-97 p.c. gal.	lb.	.22	—	.27
50 p.c.	lb.	1.00	—	1.15	—
25 p.c.	lb.	.75	—	.85	—
Cresol, U.S.P.	lb.	.40	—	.45	—
Creosote oil, 25 p.c.	gal.	.45	—	.55	—
Dip. oil, 25 p.c.	gal.	.35	—	.45	—
Naphthalene, balls	lb.	.1034	—	.1134	—
Flake	lb.	.0834	—	.0934	—
Phenol	lb.	.08	—	.12	—
Pitch, various grades	ton	10.00	—	20.00	—
Solvent naphtha, waterwhitegal.	ton	.20	—	.25	—
Crude heavy	gal.	.14	—	.175	—
*Toluol, pure	gal.	.25	—	.35	—
*Commercial, 90 p.c.	gal.	.22	—	.26	—
Xylol, pure water white	gal.	.40	—	.45	—

### INTERMEDIATES

Acid Benzoic	lb.	1.60	—	1.80
Acid Benzoic Crude	lb.	Nominal	—	—
Acid H	lb.	2.50	—	2.75
Acid Metanilic	lb.	2.50	—	3.00
Acid Naphthionic, Crude	lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Refined	lb.	1.20	—	1.30
Acid Sulphanilic, crude	lb.	.25	—	.30
Refined	lb.	.42	—	.47
p-Amidophenol Base	lb.	—	—	3.75
p-Amidophenol Hydrochloride	lb.	—	—	3.75
*Aminoazobenzene	lb.	—	—	—
Aniline Oil	lb.	—	—	.24
Aniline Salts	lb.	—	—	.35
Aniline for red.	lb.	1.15	—	1.20
*Anthracene (80 p.c.)	lb.	.60	—	.80
Anthraquinone	lb.	—	—	8.00
Benzaldehyde	lb.	1.30	—	1.50
Benzidine Base	lb.	1.35	—	1.40
Benzidine Sulphate	lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Benzoate of Soda	lb.	1.45	—	1.50
Benzylchloride	lb.	—	—	1.00
Diaminodiphenol	lb.	6.50	—	6.75
Dianisidine	lb.	—	—	—
Dinitrophenol	lb.	.42	—	.45
Dinitrophenol	lb.	.15	—	.20
Direct Fast Red	lb.	.17	—	.18
Direct Fast Yellow	lb.	—	—	2.75
Direct Violet cont.	lb.	—	—	3.00
Emerald Green Crystals	lb.	—	—	2.75
Erythrosine	lb.	18.50	—	20.00
Fast Light Yellow, 2-G.	lb.	12.00	—	14.00
Fast Red, 6B extra.	lb.	3.75	—	4.25
Fur Black, extra.	lb.	4.60	—	5.00
Fur Brown B.	lb.	3.00	—	4.00
Nominal	lb.	3.00	—	5.00

Diethylaniline	lb.	—	—	2.30
Dimethylaniline	lb.	—	—	.60
Dinitrobenzol	lb.	37	—	.41
Dinitrochlorbenzene	lb.	40	—	.50
Dinitronaphthalene	lb.	50	—	.60
Dinitrotoluol	lb.	40	—	.50
Diphenylamine	lb.	75	—	.30
Dioxynaphthalene	lb.	—	—	—
"G" Salt	lb.	85	—	.95
Hydrazobenzene	lb.	1.50	—	2.00
Indulin	lb.	—	—	—
Methylantranilic	lb.	—	—	—
Monochlorbenzol	lb.	—	—	—
Moноethylaniline	lb.	1.70	—	.20
Naphthalenediamine	lb.	1.60	—	1.70
a-Naphthol	lb.	—	—	—
b-Naphthol, Technical	lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Sublimed	lb.	.75	—	.85
a-Naphthylamine	lb.	50	—	.55
b-Naphthylamine	lb.	1.50	—	1.60
p-Nitraniline	lb.	1.40	—	1.65
Nitrobenzene	lb.	1.18	—	.19
Nitrochlorbenzol	lb.	.50	—	.56
Nitronaphthalene	lb.	.40	—	.45
Nitrotoluol	lb.	1.25	—	1.30
Nitrotoluol	lb.	1.50	—	1.55
m-Phenylenediamine	lb.	.65	—	.70
p-Phenylenediamine	lb.	1.85	—	.20
Phthalic Anhydride	lb.	3.50	—	.40
Pseudo-Cumol	lb.	—	—	.275
Resorcin, Technical	lb.	4.50	—	.475
Tetranitromethylaniline	lb.	—	—	.250
Tolidin	lb.	2.50	—	.255
o-Toluidine	lb.	.45	—	.50
m-Toluidine	lb.	1.85	—	.195
Xylene, pure	gal.	1.65	—	.175
Xylene, Com.	gal.	.40	—	.50

Acid Black	lb.	1.15	—	1.70
Acid Brown	lb.	3.00	—	.50
Acid Fuchsin	lb.	1.25	—	2.00
Acid Orange	lb.	2.50	—	3.50
Acid Orange II	lb.	.40	—	.60
Acid Orange III	lb.	.75	—	1.00
Acid Red	lb.	1.00	—	1.25
Acid Scarlet	lb.	5.00	—	6.00
Acid Violet 10 B	lb.	1.25	—	2.00
Alpine Yellow	lb.	8.00	—	10.00
Alizarin Blue, bright	lb.	7.75	—	9.25
Alizarin Blue, medium	lb.	6.25	—	7.50
Alizarin Brown, conc.	lb.	7.00	—	8.00
Alizarin Orange	lb.	8.25	—	9.00
Alizarin Red, W. S. Paste	lb.	5.00	—	10.00
Alizarin Yellow G.	lb.	—	—	1.35
Alkali Blue, Domestic	lb.	10.00	—	14.00
Alpini Yellow	lb.	—	—	1.50
Bismarck Brown R.	lb.	16.00	—	18.00
Chrome Black, Dom.	lb.	3.30	—	4.00
Chrome Black, Imp.	lb.	3.50	—	4.00
Chrome Blue	lb.	2.50	—	2.75
Chrome Green, Dom.	lb.	2.50	—	2.75
Chrome Red	lb.	—	—	2.00
Chrysoidine R.	lb.	1.25	—	1.35
Chrysoidine Y.	lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Chrysophenine, Domestic	lb.	—	—	4.50
Chrysophenine, Imported	lb.	11.00	—	12.50
Congo Red 4B Type	lb.	1.60	—	2.25
Diamine Sky Blue F. F.	lb.	6.25	—	8.00
Direct Black	lb.	1.10	—	1.25
Direct Blue	lb.	1.25	—	1.50
Direct Brown	lb.	1.55	—	1.75
Direct Bordeaux	lb.	1.75	—	2.25
Direct Fast Red	lb.	3.50	—	6.00
Direct Fast Yellow	lb.	2.75	—	4.00
Direct Violet cont.	lb.	3.00	—	4.00
Emerald Green Crystals	lb.	2.75	—	5.00
Erythrosine	lb.	18.50	—	20.00
Fast Light Yellow, 2-G.	lb.	12.00	—	14.00
Fast Red, 6B extra.	lb.	3.75	—	4.25
Fur Black, extra.	lb.	4.60	—	5.00
Fur Brown B.	lb.	3.00	—	4.00
Nominal	lb.	3.00	—	5.00

Archil  
Tripli  
Conc  
Cutch  
Rango  
Tab  
Cudbea  
"Engli  
Hyper  
"Logw  
Chi  
Querci  
Red S  
Sumac  
Turmer  
Alepp  
Pub  
Barwo  
Canwo  
Fustic  
Chi  
Hyper  
"Logw  
Chi  
Querci  
Red S  
Nominal

## Drugs &amp; Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

## WHERE TO BUY

**E. F. DREW & CO., Inc.**  
50 BROAD ST. NEW YORK

**Antiline Dyestuffs  
Dyewood Extracts  
Industrial Oils  
Chemicals**

Fuchsine Crystals, Dom. ....lb.	6.50	—	7.50
Fuchsine Crystals, Imp. ....lb.	12.00	—	12.50
Geranine .....lb.	8.75	—	9.25
"Green Crystals, Brilliant....lb.	12.00	—	13.00
Indigo 20 p.c. paste ....lb.	1.10	—	1.25
Indigo, conc. ....lb.	3.50	—	4.00
Indigoite, paste ....lb.	1.50	—	1.60
Induline Base ....lb.	2.00	—	3.00
Magenta Acid, Domestic....lb.	4.25	—	5.00
Magenta Crystals, Imported....lb.	10.00	—	12.00
Malachite Green Crystals....lb.	6.50	—	7.25
Malachite Green, Powdered....lb.	5.00	—	6.00
Metallum Yellow ....lb.	2.40	—	2.75
Medium Green ....lb.	5.00	—	6.00
Methylene Blue, tech....lb.	3.50	—	3.75
Methyl Violet ....lb.	2.50	—	2.75
Naphthol Green ....lb.	3.00	—	4.00
Nigrosine, Oil Sol. ....lb.	.85	—	1.00
Nigrosine, spts. sol. ....lb.	.65	—	.70
Nigrosine water sol., blue....lb.	.70	—	.75
Jet ....lb.	.90	—	1.00
Naphthylamine Red ....lb.	6.75	—	7.50
Oil Black ....lb.	.70	—	1.00
Oil Orange ....lb.	1.40	—	1.50
Oil Scarlet ....lb.	1.75	—	2.00
Oil Yellow ....lb.	1.70	—	2.00
Orange, R. G., contract....lb.	2.00	—	2.25
Orange Y. conc. ....lb.	.65	—	.75
Oxazine Violet ....lb.	7.00	—	8.00
Patent Blue, Swiss Type....lb.	18.00	—	23.00
Phosphine G. Domestic....lb.	7.00	—	10.00
Ponceau ....lb.	1.10	—	1.20
Rhodamine Dom. ....lb.	5.50	—	6.50
Rhodamine B, ex. cont....lb.	—	—	65.00
Scarlet 2R ....lb.	1.10	—	1.20
Sulphur Blue, Dom. ....lb.	.50	—	.60
Sulphur Blue, Imp. ....lb.	12.00	—	13.00
Sulphur Black ....lb.	.40	—	.45
Sulphur Brown ....lb.	.35	—	.45
Sulphur Green ....lb.	1.00	—	2.00
Sulphur, Navy Blue ....lb.	2.50	—	3.00
Sulphur Yellow ....lb.	1.50	—	2.50
Tartazine, Domestic ....lb.	1.70	—	1.80
Tartazine, Imported ....lb.	1.25	—	1.40
Uranine, Domestic ....lb.	10.00	—	11.00
Wool Green S. Swiss ....lb.	6.50	—	8.50
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan....lb.	5.00	—	6.00
Victoria blue B. ....lb.	7.00	—	8.00
Victoria Blue, base, Dom....lb.	8.50	—	9.50
Victoria Green ....lb.	6.00	—	7.00
Victoria Red ....lb.	7.00	—	8.00
Victoria, Yellow ....lb.	7.00	—	8.00
Yellow for wool ....lb.	1.50	—	2.25
<b>NATURAL DYESTUFFS</b>			
Anatto, fine ....lb.	.33	—	.34
Seed ....lb.	.083	—	.11
Carmine No. 40 ....lb.	4.25	—	4.75
Cochineal ....lb.	.75	—	.90
Gambier, see tanning.			
Indigo, Bengal ....lb.	3.00	—	3.50
Oudes ....lb.	2.25	—	2.75
Guatemala ....lb.	2.15	—	2.75
Kurpahs ....lb.	2.25	—	2.75
Madras ....lb.	.90	—	1.10
Madder, Dutch ....lb.	.27	—	.30
Mangals, blue Aleppo ....lb.	1.25	—	1.30
Chinese ....lb.	.33	—	.35
Persian Berries ....lb.	—	—	—
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.			
Sumac, China, f.o.b. mill....lb.	—	—	.07
Turmeric, Madras ....lb.	.16	—	.16½
Aleppy ....lb.	16½	—	.17
Pubna ....lb.	.10	—	.11
<b>DYEWOODS</b>			
Barwood ....lb.	.06	—	.08
Camwood, chips ....lb.	.18	—	.20
Fustic, stocks ....ton	42.00	—	49.00
Chips ....lb.	.04	—	.06
Hyperic, chips ....lb.	.09	—	.10
Logwood Sticks ....ton	40.00	—	50.00
Chips ....lb.	.03½	—	.05½
Quercitron, see tanning.			
Red Saunders, chips....lb.	.17	—	.19
<b>EXTRACTS</b>			
Archil, Double ....lb.	15½	—	17½
Triple ....lb.	.18	—	.20
Concentrated ....lb.	.25	—	.28
Catch, Mangrove, seen tanning. ....lb.			
Rangoon, boxes ....lb.	.20	—	.22
Liquid ....lb.	.20	—	Nominal
Tablet ....lb.	.20	—	Nominal
Cudbear, French ....lb.	—	—	—
English ....lb.	.28	—	.30
Concentrated ....lb.	—	—	—
Flavine ....lb.	1.00	—	1.50
Fustic, Solid ....lb.	.25	—	.26
Crystals 100 p.c. ....lb.	.28	—	.30
Extract 42 deg. ....lb.	.13	—	.14
Liquid, 51 deg. ....lb.	.14	—	.11
Nominal.			
<b>WHERE TO BUY</b>			
<b>E. F. DREW &amp; CO., Inc.</b> 50 BROAD ST. NEW YORK			
<b>Antiline Dyestuffs Dyewood Extracts Industrial Oils Chemicals</b>			
Gall ....lb.	.30	—	.32
Hematine Extract 51 deg....lb.	.11	—	13½
Crystals, 100 p.c. ....lb.	.27	—	.28
Hypernic, liquid, 51 deg....lb.	.28	—	.30
Indigo, natural ....lb.	2.00	—	2.50
Extract ....lb.	.30	—	.37
Indigo, 100 p.c. pure....lb.	3.50	—	4.00
Logwood, solid ....lb.	.22	—	.24
Crystals, 100 p.c. ....lb.	.25	—	.26
51 deg., Twaddle ....lb.	.11	—	13½
Contract ....lb.	10½	—	10½
Osage Orange, Extract 42 deg....lb.	.09	—	.10
Crystals, 100 p.c. ....lb.	.90	—	.90
Paste ....lb.	—	—	.10
Persian Berries ....lb.	—	—	—
Quebracho, see tanning.			
Quercitron, 51 deg....lb.	.07½	—	.08
Powdered, 100 p.c. ....lb.	.15	—	.16
<b>MISCELLANEOUS DYESTUFFS</b>			
Albumen, Egg ....lb.	1.85	—	1.90
Blood, imported ....lb.	.80	—	.80
Domestic ....lb.	.70	—	.80
Prussian blue ....lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Soluble ....lb.	1.00	—	1.15
Turkey Red Oil ....lb.	.13	—	.18
Zinc Dust, prime heavy....lb.	.12	—	.14
<b>RAW TANNING MATERIALS</b>			
Algarobilla ....ton	40.00	—	49.00
Divi Divi ....ton	—	—	75.00
Hemlock Bark ....ton	15.00	—	16.00
Mangrove, African, 38 p.c. ....ton	—	—	60.00
Bark, S. A. ....ton	45.00	—	50.00
*Myrobalans ....ton	63.50	—	65.00
Oak Bark ....ton	15.00	—	16.00
Ground ....ton	—	—	17.50
Quercitron Bark rough ....ton	13.00	—	15.00
Ground ....ton	27.00	—	29.00
Sumac, Sicily, 27 p.c. tan....ton	25.00	—	30.00
Valonia Cups ....ton	75.00	—	85.00
Beard ....ton	—	—	—
Wattle Bark ....ton	62.00	—	64.00
<b>TANNING EXTRACTS</b>			
Chestnut, ordinary, 25 p.c. tan, ....bbis.	.03	—	03½
Clarified, 25 p.c. ton, bbis. ....lb.	.03½	—	04½
Crystals, ordinary ....lb.	—	—	—
Clarified ....lb.	—	—	—
Gambier, 25 p. c. tan....lb.	.17	—	.18
Common ....lb.	.23½	—	.24
Cubes, Singapore ....lb.	.27	—	.30
Cubes, Java ....lb.	.19	—	.20
Iemlock, 25 p. c. tan....lb.	.05	—	.06
Crystals, 50 p.c. tan....lb.	.03½	—	.04½
Mangrove, 55 p.c. tan....lb.	.09	—	.14
Liquid, 25 p.c. tan....lb.	.08	—	.10
Muskego, 23-30 p.c. tan, ....lb.	.01½	—	.02½
50 p.c. total solids....lb.	.01½	—	.02½
Myrobalans, liqu. 23-25 p.c. tan....lb.	Nominal	—	—
*Solid, 50 p.c. tan....lb.	—	—	—
Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25 p.c. tan....lb.	.04½	—	.05
Quebracho, liquid, 35 p.c. tan....lb.	—	—	—
*35 p.c. tan, untreated....lb.	—	—	—
*35 p.c. tan, bleaching....lb.	.07	—	.08
*Solid, 65 p.c. tan, ordinary....lb.	.09½	—	.10
*Clarified ....lb.	—	—	—
Spruce, liquid, 20 p.c. tan....lb.	—	—	—
50 p.c. total solids....lb.	.01	—	.01½
Sumac, liquid, 25 p.c. tan....lb.	.08	—	.10½
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan....lb.	Nominal	—	—
<b>Oils</b>			
<b>ANIMAL AND FISH (Carloads)</b>			
Cod Newfoundland ....gal.	—	—	1.15
Domestic, prime ....gal.	—	—	—
Sumac, liquid ....gal.	—	—	—
Cylinder, light, filtered....gal.	.42	—	.45
Dark, filtered ....gal.	.39	—	.43
Extra cold test ....gal.	.65	—	.75
Dark steam, refined....gal.	.28	—	.32
Neutral, white, 29 grav....gal.	—	—	.30
Neutral, filtered lemon 33@34 gravity ....gal.	—	—	.35
White 30@31 gravity ....gal.	.50	—	.75
Paraffin, high viscosity ....gal.	.40	—	.41
903 sp. gr. ....gal.	.36	—	.38
Red Paraffin ....gal.	.36	—	.38
Spindle, filtered ....gal.	.40	—	.47
No. 200 ....gal.	.40	—	.43
No. 100 ....gal.	.35	—	.36
No. 110 ....gal.	.33	—	.34
*Nominal.			
<b>MINERAL</b>			
Black, reduced, 29 gravity 25-30 cold test ....gal.	.23	—	.24
29 gravity, 15 cold test....gal.	.23	—	.24
Summer ....gal.	—	—	—
*Cylinder, light, filtered....gal.	.42	—	.45
Dark, filtered ....gal.	.39	—	.43
Extra cold test ....gal.	.65	—	.75
Dark steam, refined....gal.	.28	—	.32
Neutral, filtered lemon 33@34 gravity ....gal.	—	—	.35
White 30@31 gravity ....gal.	.50	—	.75
Paraffin, high viscosity ....gal.	.40	—	.41
903 sp. gr. ....gal.	.36	—	.38
Red Paraffin ....gal.	.36	—	.38
Spindle, filtered ....gal.	.40	—	.47
No. 200 ....gal.	.40	—	.43
No. 100 ....gal.	.35	—	.36
No. 110 ....gal.	.33	—	.34
*Nominal.			

## Drugs &amp; Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

## Miscellaneous

## NAVAL STORES

(Carloads ex-dock)	
Spirits Turpentine in bbls.	.71½ - .72½
Wood Turpentine, steam distilled, bbls.	.64 - .66
Turpentine, Destructive distilled, bbls.	.62 - .65
Pitch, prime ..... 200-lb. bbl.	8.00 - 8.25
Rosin, com., to g'd. .... 80 bbl.	13.80 - 14.00
Tar, kiln-burnt, pure 50-gal.	
	bbis. 13.00 - 13.50

## SHELLAC

D. C. ....	.83 - .84
"Diamond "I" ....	.83 - .84
V. S. O. ....	.80 - .81
Fine Orange ....	.63 - .67
Second Orange ....	.58 - .60
T. N. ....	.52 - .55
A. C. Garnet ....	.52 - .55
Button ....	.77 - .79
Regular, bleached ....	.56 - .57
Bone, dry ....	.68 - .69

## OIL CAKE AND MEAL

Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas..	— 54.50
f. o. b. New Orleans .....	— —
Cottonseed, Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta .....	— 56.00
Columbia .....	— 53.00
New Orleans .....	ton
Corn Cake .....	short ton 55.00 - 57.00
Meal .....	short ton 59.00 - 64.26
Linseed cake, dom. .... short ton .....	56.00
Linseed Meal .....	short ton — 56.00

## COCOA

Bahia .....	.15 - .16½
Caracas .....	.16 - .17
Hayti .....	.13 - .14
Maracaibo .....	.24 - .28
Trinidad .....	.15½ - .16½

## DEXTRINES AND STARCHES

*British Gum, Globe, per 100 lbs.	— —
Dextrine, Corn, white or yellow .....	.07½ - .07¾
Potato, white or canary .....	.18½ - .19
Nominal.	

Starch, Corn, bags & bbis. ....	4.37 - 4.70
Pearl, Globe, bags & bbis. ....	4.15 - 4.48
Potato, Domestic .....	.11
*Imported, duty paid .....	.11½

## REFINED SUGAR

(Prices in Barrels)

Ar. Fed. War Amer. Nat. Nat. bne. eral ner	
Powdered .....	9.15 9.15 9.15 9.15 9.15
XXXX .....	9.20 9.20 9.20 9.20 9.20
Confectioners A .....	8.90 8.90 8.90 - 8.90
Standard Gran. ....	9.05 9.05 9.05 9.05 9.05

## Soap Makers' Materials

## ANIMAL AND FISH OILS

(Carlots)

Menhaden, crude, f.o.b. Mills, ga. ....	.85
Light, strained .....	1.05 - 1.10
Yellow, bleached .....	1.15
White, bleached, winter. ....	1.20
Neatsfoot, 20 deg. ....	1.90
30 deg., cold test. ....	1.70
40 deg., cold test. ....	1.60
Dar. ....	1.80
Prime ....	1.40
Red, (Crude oleic acid) ....	.11½ - .12
Saponified .....	.11½ - .12
Stearic, single pressed ....	.18½ - .19
Double pressed .....	.19½ - .20

## VEGETABLE OILS

Castor, No. 1, bbls. ....	.26 - .27
No. 3 .....	.25 - .26
Cocoanut, Dom. Ceylon, bbls. ....	.13½
Ceylon, Tanks .....	.12
Cochin, bbls., Dom. ....	.16½

Corn, crude, bbis. ....	.12
Refined, barrels .....	.16½
Cottonseed, crude, f.o.b. Mills, lb. ....	.17½
Summer, yellow, prime, bbis. ....	.21½
Winter, Yellow .....	.gal.
Linseed, raw car lots .....	.gal.
5-bbl. lots .....	.gal.
Olive, denatured .....	.gal.
*Foods .....	.gal.
Palm, Lagos, casks .....	.lb.
Niger .....	.lb.
Palm Kernel, domestic .....	.lb.
Peanut, edible .....	.lb.
Crude, f.o.b. mills .....	.gal.
Pine, white steam .....	.gal.
Sesame, domestic, edible .....	.gal.
*Soya Bean, N. Y. bbls. ....	.12½ - .13

## GREASES, LARDS, TALLOWES

(New York Markets)

Grease, *white .....	.09 - .10
Yellow .....	.07 - .08
House .....	.07 - .07½
Brown .....	.05 - .07
Lard, City .....	.23 - .24½
Compound .....	.27 - .27½
Stearine, lard .....	.12 - .13
Oleo .....	.09 - .10
Tallow, edible .....	.09½ - .10
City, prime .....	.07 - .07½
Choice Country .....	.10 - .11

(Western Markets)

Tallow, edible .....	.12 - .12½
City Fancy .....	.11 - .11½
Prime Packers .....	.10½ - .10½
Grease, Choice White .....	.10½ - .11
"A" White .....	.10 - .10½
"B" White .....	.09 - .09½
Yellow .....	.07 - .07½
Brown .....	.06 - .06½
Bone .....	.05½ - .06
House .....	.06½ - .06½
Stearine, prime oleo .....	.13 - .13½
Lard, city steam .....	.18½ - .19
*Nominal.	

†Buyers' Tanks.

## Imports and Exports of Drugs and Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Imports from March 1 to March 8—Exports for the month of January

## Imports

ALCOHOL—  
1 cs., Bordeaux, Amerman & PattersonALMONDS—  
14 sks. bitter Bordeaux, Brown Bros. & Co.  
238 sks. bitter, Bordeaux, Baring Bros. & Co.  
375 bgs. bitter, Bordeaux, In transit  
100 bgs. sweet, Lisbon, Catz American Co.  
400 bgs. bitter, Parag, Hagemeyer Trading Co.ANILINE COLORS—  
7 cks., Liverpool, Read, Holliday & Sons  
3 kegs., Liverpool, Read, Holliday & Sons  
7 cks., Havre, American Dyewood Co.  
2 cks., Havre, Chas. Bischoff & Co.  
17 cks., Havre, W. Sykes & Co.  
12 cks., Havre, Aniline Dyes and Chemical Co.7 cks., Havre, Heller & Merz Co.  
9 cks., Havre, F. Bredt & Co.  
4 cks., Havre, E. B. Fortner Co.  
21 cks., Havre, A. Klipstein & Co.ARGOLS—  
597 bgs., Lisbon, Tartar Chemical Works  
352 bgs., Lisbon, The Equitable Trust Co.BALSAMS—  
34 drums copaiba, Grenada, George Am-sinck & Co., Inc.  
4 cs. copaiba, Puerto Colombia, Merck & Co.  
9 cs. copaiba, Cristobal, Brown Bros. & Co.BEANS—  
1,375 bgs. castor, Cristobal, United West Indies Corporation  
8,815 bgs. cocoa, Cristobal, Mercantile Bank of America

200 bgs. cocoa, Cristobal, G. Am-sinck &amp; Co., Inc.

7 bgs. castor, Cristobal, G. Am-sinck &amp; Co., Inc.

500 bgs. cocoa, Cristobal, Pablo, Calvet &amp; Co.

590 bgs. cocoa, Cristobal, Lawrence Turnur &amp; Co.

500 bgs. cocoa, Cristobal, J. S. Sembrada &amp; Co.

550 bgs. cocoa, Cristobal, O. U. &amp; F. E. Childs

500 bgs. cocoa, Cristobal, Commercial Bank of Spanish America

50 bgs. cocoa, Cristobal C. E. Griffin

100 bgs. cocoa, Cristobal, Comache, Rolden &amp; Van Sickle

748 bgs. cocoa, Jeremie, W. Scholl &amp; Co.

50 bgs. cocoa, Jeremie, M. Lyon &amp; Co.

100 bgs. castor, Gonaives, United West Indies Corporation

168 bgs. cocoa, Gonaives, Kunhardt &amp; Co.

60 bgs. castor, Gonaives, A. Behrens &amp; Co.

120 bgs. cocoa, Cape Haytien, J. L. Hacht-mann &amp; Co.

32 bgs. cocoa, Cape Haytien, Transoceanic Trading Co.

905 bgs. castor, Cape Haytien, Transoceanic Trading Co.

415 bgs. castor, Cape Haytien, United West Indies Corporation

578 bgs. cocoa, Talcuano, Wessels, Duval Co.

1,500 bgs. cocoa, Valparaiso, Wessels, Duval Co.

95 bgs. cocoa, La Guayra, Bliss, Dallett &amp; Co.

200 bgs. cocoa, Puerto Cabello, R. Desvern-ine

33 bgs. cocoa, Puerto Cabello, Meyer &amp; Co.

200 bgs. cocoa, Puerto Cabello, Habicht, Braun &amp; Co.

## CARBONATE CRYSTALS—

112 bgs., Liverpool, J. L. &amp; D. S. Riker, Inc.

## CUTTLEFISH BONE—

134 cs., Bordeaux, American Cuttlefish Co.

## DYES AND DYESTUFFS—

50 cks. indigo, Bordeaux, A. Klipstein &amp; Co.

1,302 pieces dyewood, Rio Hache, R. H. Knox &amp; Co.

## ESSENTIAL OILS—

22 cs., Bordeaux, Rockhill &amp; Vietor

## EXTRACTS—

16 cs. various, Cristobal, De Lima, Correa &amp; Cortissio

50 cs. various, Seville, Gaston, Williams &amp; Wigmore

## GUMS—

205 bgs. chicle, Grenada, Venezuela Trading Co.

16 cs. chicle, Puerto Colombia, B. A. Gutman &amp; Co., Inc.

45 cs. chicle, Puerto Colombia, George Am-sinck &amp; Co., Inc.

## IRON OXIDE—

25 cks., Liverpool, J. A. McNulty

## MAGNESIA—

12 cs., Liverpool, Schieffelin &amp; Co.

## MEDICINAL AND MISCELLANEOUS DRUG PREPARATIONS—

2 cs. drugs, Havre, F. B. Vandergrift &amp; Co.

1 cs. medicine, Havre, J. J. Gavin &amp; Co.

2 cs. drugs, Havre, D. C. Andrews &amp; Co.

58 cs. drugs, Havre, E. Fougera &amp; Co.

## PERFUMERY—

4 cs., Bordeaux, B. E. Levy

18 cs., Bordeaux, F. D. Downing &amp; Co.

10 cs., Bordeaux, Roger &amp; Gallett

22 cs., Bordeaux, Ungerer &amp; Co.

28 cs., Bordeaux, F. R. Arnold &amp; Co.

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## DRUG &amp; CHEMICAL MARKETS

29

2 cs., Bordeaux, George Lueders & Co.  
 21 cs., Bordeaux, George Lueders & Co.  
 1 cs., Bordeaux, Southern Pacific Co.  
 8 cs., Havre, Chas. Bauer  
 2 cs., Havre, Stern Brothers  
 24 cs., Havre, A. H. Smith & Co.  
 1 cs., Havre, Dodge & Olcott Co.  
 24 cs., Havre, A. Bourgeois & Co.  
 1 cs., Havre, B. French  
 1 cs., Havre, F. B. Vandergrift & Co.  
 22 cs., Havre, F. R. Arnold & Co.  
 4 cs., Havre, E. H. Bliss & Co.  
 3 cs., Havre, John Wanamaker

PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS—  
 2 cs., Bordeaux, Thomas Meadows & Co.

ROOTS—  
 3 bales sarsaparilla, Bordeaux, In transit  
 7 bgs. valerian, London, Brown Bros. & Co.

10 bgs. pareira brava, Brown Bros. & Co.  
 6065 bales licorice, Seville, Gaston, Williams & Wigmore  
 2685 bales licorice, Seville, McAndrews, Forbes & Co.  
 200 bales licorice, Seville, Becker, Shillings & Co.

SALT—  
 1,200 scks., Liverpool, W. A. Hazard & Co.

SALT PETER—  
 2 bbls., Kristiania, Sturtevant Mill Co.

SEEDS—  
 300 sks. coriander, Bordeaux, Brown Bros. & Co.

53 sks. caraway, Bordeaux, Brown Bros. & Co.

100 sks. caraway, Bordeaux, G. Amsinck & Co., Inc.

147 sks. caraway, Bordeaux, Brown Bros. & Co.

SOAP—  
 61 cs. perfumed, Bordeaux, A. H. Smith & Co.

SPICES—  
 300 bgs. nutmegs, Grenada, F. B. Vandergrift & Co.

2 vrs. various, Liverpool, D. Dunlop

SPONGES—  
 765 bales, Nassau, Lasker & Bernstein

45 bales, Nassau, A. H. Ringle & Co.

41 bales, Nassau, Brown Bros. & Co.

SULPHUR—  
 50 cks., Bordeaux, F. D. Downing & Co.

TARTAR—  
 350 sks., Bordeaux, Tartar Chemical Works

2 cks., Bordeaux, Wells Shipping Co.

THYMOL—  
 11 cs., Seville, W. Busch, Inc.

VACCINE—  
 1 bx., Demerara, Parke, Davis & Co.

WATER—  
 3 cs. mineral, Kristiania, Benham & Boyesen

WAX—  
 150 bgs. bees, Havana, Weil & Baumer Co.

## Exports

ACID, CARBOLIC—  
 5,314 lbs., Cuba; 330 lbs., Philippine Islands; 405 lbs., British West Indies; 160 lbs., Venezuela

ACID, NITRIC—  
 1,173 lbs., Panama; 8,038 lbs., Colombia; 2,871 lbs., Peru; 26 lbs., Dutch East Indies

ACID, PICRIC—  
 8 lbs., Bermuda

ACID, SULPHURIC—  
 12,000 lbs., Cuba; 134,400 lbs., British Guiana; 175 lbs., San Domingo; 7,375 lbs., Panama

## ACIDS, MISCELLANEOUS—

\$12,019, Brazil; \$4,512, Chile; \$72 Portuguese Africa; \$3,229, Ecuador; \$6,858, Argentina; \$17,523, Mexico; \$51,686, England; \$31,360, Italy; \$168, French West Indies; \$92,779, Japan; \$2,016, Philippine Islands; \$4,130, Australia; \$2,795, Peru; \$5, Paraguay; \$29,915, Cuba; \$186, Trinidad; \$19,340, Sweden, \$523, Nicaragua; \$988, Venezuela

## ALCOHOL—

1,512 gallons, French Africa; 20 gallons, Dutch Guiana; 66 gallons, Colombia; 150 gallons, British West Indies; 62 gallons, Cuba

## ALCOHOL, WOOD—

30 gallons, Jamaica; 50,940 gallons, French possessions in Africa

## ANILINE DYES—

\$2,247, France; \$182,959, Brazil; \$16,011, China; \$50,543, Mexico; \$137,248, England; \$43,031, Portugal; \$75,756, Argentina; \$242,834, Japan; \$40,750, British India; \$283, Nicaragua; \$4,725, Colombia; \$14,583, Peru; \$70, Venezuela

## BEES WAX—

220 lbs., Norway; 150 lbs., Dutch Guiana; 32 lbs., British South Africa

## BENZOL—

3,671 lbs., Cuba

## CALCIUM CARBIDE—

493,680 lbs., Argentina; 173,600 lbs., Cuba; 95 lbs., Panama

## CHEMICALS, MISCELLANEOUS—

\$34,143, France; \$117,068, Mexico; \$204,691, Cuba; \$276,307, Argentina; \$58,920, Chile; \$30,749, Peru; \$48,940, Colombia; \$45,656, French West Indies; \$183,328, England; \$56,392, Norway; \$22,569, Greece

## COAL-TAR—

24 bbls., Colombia; 14 tons, French West Indies; 9 tons, British West Indies; 2 bbls., Bermuda; 44 tons, British possessions in Africa

## COPPER SULPHATE—

231,000 lbs., Argentina; 15,600 lbs., Greece; 38,100 lbs., Denmark; 4,620 lbs., Iceland; 2,200 lbs., French West Indies; 4,500 lbs., Cuba; 100 lbs., Mexico

## CORN STARCH—

224,000 lbs., France; 1,364,170 lbs., England; 40 lbs., British West Indies

## DYES, MISCELLANEOUS—

\$42,587, Italy; \$52,669, England; \$37,372, Mexico; \$37,801, Argentina; \$104,273, Brazil; \$86,330, Japan; \$17,243, Philippine Islands; \$26,007, Portugal; \$67,036, France; \$46, Honduras; \$3,383, Panama; \$82, Ecuador; \$7,049, Uruguay

## EXTRACTS, TANNING—

\$95,149, Argentina; \$16,107, Australia; \$16,356, Uruguay; \$21,011, Cuba; \$9,566, Italy; \$3,340, New Zealand; \$5,504, British India

## FERROSILICON—

20 tons, Brazil; 232 tons, Chile

## FORMALDEHYDE—

\$9,572, Cuba; \$11,774, Italy; \$380, San Domingo; \$650, French West Indies; \$2,089, British Guiana

## GLYCERIN—

3,876 lbs., Panama; 60 lbs., Costa Rica; 25 lbs., Bermuda; 13,690 lbs., Cuba; 6 lbs., Newfoundland; 51 lbs., Salvador; 163 lbs., Azores; 100 lbs., Barbados

## GLUCOSE—

439,063 lbs., England; 1,500 tons, Cuba; 40 lbs., Panama

## HONEY—

6,166 lbs., Norway; 29,750 lbs., England; 20 lbs., Panama

## HOPS—

89,600 lbs., France; 40 lbs., Barbados; 20 lbs., Trinidad; 43,118 lbs., Cuba; 15 lbs., Dutch West Indies; 110 lbs., Belgium

Kongo 500 lbs., Portuguese Africa

## LIME CHLORIDE—

19,040 lbs., Norway; 33,400 lbs., Spain; 21,788 lbs., Mexico

## LOGWOOD EXTRACT—

\$66,453, France; \$1,300, Norway; \$7,281, Sweden; \$20,670, England; \$19,900 Japan; \$60, Venezuela; \$78, Paraguay; \$337, Peru

## MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS—

\$5,846, Mexico; \$1,895, Bermuda; \$7,315, England; \$14,838, Denmark; \$208,871, Cuba; \$1,831, Hayti; \$115,936, Argentina; \$9,853, Ecuador; \$28,549, Peru; \$530, Portuguese Africa; \$1,557, British East Africa; \$38,636, British India; \$26,464, Philippine Islands; \$51, Belgium Kongo; \$385, British East Indies; \$445, Venezuela; \$179, Peru; \$324, British Guiana; \$31, French West Indies; \$190, Jamaica; \$1,346, Mexico

## MERCURY—

7,500 lbs., Sweden; 182 lbs., Colombia; 5 lbs., Ecuador

## PERFUMERY—

\$103,208, England; \$14,537, Portugal; \$5,215, Norway; \$9,980, Mexico; \$3,490, Jamaica; \$1,511, British West Indies; \$30,791, Cuba; \$30,363, Argentina; \$59,800, British possessions in Africa

## PETROLEUM JELLY—

\$29,748, England; \$23,167, Argentina; \$14,783, British South Africa; \$19,495, Australia; \$1,050, Colombia; \$2,262, Cuba; \$336, British West Indies; \$1,346, Mexico; \$9,161, Portugal; \$7,700, Switzerland

## POTASH, MISCELLANEOUS—

\$12,033, England; \$7,058, Italy; \$35,866, Mexico; \$11,718, Argentina; \$13,993, Uruguay; \$2,390, Venezuela; \$72, British possessions in Africa; \$1,579, Chile; \$2,352 Cuba; \$5,591, Sweden; \$8,448, France

## POTASSIUM CHLORATE—

155 lbs., Panama; 7,928 lbs., Mexico; 16,216 lbs., Australia

## PARAFFIN WAX, CRUDE—

77,000 lbs., England; 4,440 lbs., Brazil

## PARAFFIN WAX, REFINED—

2,772,303 lbs., England; 42,300 lbs., Costa Rica; 12,500 lbs., Panama; 31,000 lbs., Mexico; 73,340 lbs., Cuba; 188,200 lbs., Argentina; 480,102 lbs., Chile; 9 lbs., British Guiana

## PEPPERMINT OIL—

218 lbs., Argentina; 1 lb., British West Indies; 4 lbs., Barbados; 200 lbs., Newfoundland; 5,605 lbs., England

## PETROLEUM OIL, CRUDE—

1,153,252 gallons, Spain; 120 gallons, Trinidad

## SODA ASH—

6,000 lbs., San Domingo; 918,293 lbs., Brazil; 8,400 lbs., Nicaragua; 7,500 lbs., Costa Rica; 620,433 lbs., Denmark

## SODA, CAUSTIC—

64,434 lbs., Argentina; 870,081 lbs., Brazil; 28,000 lbs., Denmark; 4,200 lbs., Honduras; 2,128 lbs., Jamaica; 118,042 lbs., Cuba; 1,800 lbs., Virgin Islands; 340,071 lbs., Australia; 11,400 lbs., Dutch East Indies; 11,720 lbs., Hongkong; 7,500 lbs., Dutch Guiana; 56,023 lbs., Paraguay

## SODA, SAL—

410 lbs., Virgin Islands; 21,937 lbs., Cuba; 440 lbs., Belgium Kongo; 18,750 lbs., Argentina; 848 lbs., San Domingo; 800 lbs., Hayti

## SODIUM SILICATE—

19,500 lbs., Dutch Guiana; 20,000 lbs., Argentina; 2,800 lbs., Nicaragua

## SULPHUR—

29 tons, Brazil; 3 tons, Paraguay; 1 ton, Philippine Islands; 1 ton, Peru

## SPONGES—

276 lbs., England; 2 lbs., Nicaragua; 52 lbs., Mexico; 681 lbs., Chile; 2 lbs., Colombia; 12 lbs., Ecuador; 79 lbs., Uruguay; 646 lbs., Australia

## SUPERPHOSPHATES—

14 tons, French West Indies; 8 tons, Peru

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